

# ELECTRICAL WORKER

## OFFICIAL JOURNAL

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

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# THE ELECTRICAL



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## UPPERHAND OPPosition TO TRADE UNIONISM

By SAMUEL GOMPERS

The American Federation of Labor would like to receive from some authentic person representing the present national administration full and exact information regarding its attitude toward the trade unions. From the President himself there comes once in a while a pleasant word delivered to union members on social occasions. But several department heads exhibit in their daily practice a set purpose of squelching unionism to the fullest extent possible. Much of the opposition is underhand. In our articles of last year defending the trade unionists in the public service in Washington, we believe we left not a point of the concerted attack on them in a part of the press, probably prompted by officials, unanswered or unrefuted. Our antagonists of that time have not returned to the charge. Yet a distinguished journalist, writing to us on the subject, explaining why he had admitted a version of the accusations against our Washington unions and the American Federation of Labor in his paper, said that they were "vouched for by some of the Government officers directly connected with the case." On that occasion we showed the public that such "vouching" was untruthful. As for motives—just how far the influence of contractors and corporations may reach into any administration, municipal, state, or national, is always a question. What hidden alliances may exist between navy yards and private shipbuilding concerns no one can tell. What is the inner meaning of the introduction of the "Taylor system" ("Jailor system," a wag suggested) just at the present time? What secret understanding prompts the press telegrams which are frequently sent out misstating the attitude of the unions represented in the navy yards regarding "efficiency?" Wheels within wheels are not visible. But they exist, they ought to be exposed, and the people of the country should be reliably and accurately informed as to the source of the pow-

er of self-interest which continually aims to hide the blunders of inefficient bureaucratic management by attacking the trade union workmen employed by the government in the navy yards and arsenals. Such dishonest methods divert the attention of the people from the real self-interest which inspires such unwarranted attacks upon the workers.

Fortunately, however, for the people, there are in the military and naval service of the country some officials who appreciate the responsible positions they occupy, who understand the technical features of their administration, who appreciate the comparison of values when they can obtain such comparisons, men who are honest and straightforward enough to submit cold-blooded facts and to tell the truth when asked for information by Congressional committees. Two illustrations of this instance are now given from the statements of Rear-Admiral Richard Morgan Watt, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department, before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, December 13, 1910, and that of Brigadier-General William Crozier before the House Special Committee investigating the "Taylor System." The testimony was given January 13, 1912. It is evident that the conspirators who have energetically and mischievously inspired the press dispatches to cast reflections upon the efficiency of Government employes, never gave a thought to advise Admiral Watt and General Crozier as to their line of argument, statements which they should make and cost comparison tables which they should introduce when giving testimony to Congressional committees. It is therefore fortunate for the Government employes and the cause we represent that such "cost" tables are in print. On page 247 of the hearings before the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives table 15, giving the contract prices of battleships and armored cruisers, may be studied with

great profit by those who are anxious to arrive at concrete facts and cold-blooded truth. This table was submitted to the committee on December 13, 1910, by Admiral Watt. From it we glean these facts:

(1) In the year 1890 three battleships were contracted for at prices ranging from \$297 per ton of normal displacement for the Indiana and the Massachusetts;

(2) \$313 per ton of displacement for the Oregon; and,

(3) In the year 1909 contracts were let for the construction of the Wyoming and the Arkansas, for which the cost per ton of normal displacement was reduced to \$171 and \$179, respectively.

Some time previous to the Spanish war organized labor commenced an agitation for the construction of battleships and cruisers in the Government navy yards. For their patriotism and devotion to the public interest they were rewarded with contempt, ridicule and abuse by every creature that fattened off Government contracts. Nevertheless, organized labor continued its agitation, and coincident with this agitation contractors' prices became smaller. Finally in 1902 it was decided by the Government to afford an opportunity to Government employes to construct a battleship in competition with a similar ship built under contract in a private yard, the vessels being the Connecticut, built under Government conditions in its Brooklyn Navy Yard, and the Louisiana, built by the Newport News Shipbuilding Company. The story of these battleships has been written and re-written, and the more that is said, the better the record of efficiency and reduced expenses for maintenance appears for the Government constructed ship, Connecticut. This extraordinary public achievement apparently drove the private shipbuilders into a panic. They reduced their prices still further; they tried to turn out better work, and they even went so far as to make promises for better conditions to their poorly paid, unorganized employes. Still, organized labor continued its agitation for the construction of more battleships in Government yards, if such ships had to be built.

Then the Florida was constructed by the Government in New York in competition with the privately built Utah, and the battleship New York is now being constructed at the Government yard in competition with the Texas at a private yard. The recent performance of the Florida shows her to be the fastest battleship in the world, exceeding the speed of the private-built vessel by over one knot per hour.

During the period this table 15 covers, namely, from 1890 to 1910, 514,000

tons of displacement of battleships have been constructed and 149,000 tons of displacement of cruisers. Due to the agitation by organized labor for Government construction, private contractors have reduced their prices in the period of time covered to over \$130 per ton of displacement, the average reduction being equivalent to \$100 per ton. This means, in short, a saving to the people in the cost of battleships of \$51,400,000, and of cruisers \$14,900,000; or a total of \$66,300,000 saved to the Government in twenty years through governmental competition, set in motion by the demands of organized labor, to construct these instruments of defense in Government works.

Many more sterling features can be obtained from further analysis of Admiral Watt's tables and his statements, but further reference will not be made to them at this time, other than to quote a bare statement of his found on page 230 of the hearings, in which he replied to Congressman Englebright. On the question of the construction of colliers, he said: "The Mare Island Navy Yard estimate was \$1,476,300 to build the same collier for which the Union Iron Works (a private concern) bid \$1,596,500."

Now, for an illustration in the military department, and without delving too deeply into history, we will turn to the testimony of Brigadier-General Chief of Ordnance, William Crozier, who on January 13, 1912, appeared before the Special Committee of the House of Representatives which investigated the Taylor and other systems of shop management. General Crozier was closely questioned by the investigators as to the efficiency and economy of manufacture in the military establishments in the Government. To listen to the testimony of General Crozier was an inspiration, and men in the audience whispered that the Government of the United States is safe so long as men of his calibre are in charge of practical affairs. It only needs a little time in perusing his testimony to become convinced of the fact that General Crozier is personally familiar with every performance of Government manufacture in his department; in the drafting room, in the accounting room, in the shop, and in the shipping office. Every detail is known to him, without doubt, without evasion. Every performance was testified to, without bluster, and without any other apparent purpose than to tell in a matter of fact way what is the truth, and nothing but the truth. Speaking of the question of manufacture of small arms ammunition, he said:

"The cost of manufacture of this ammunition has been successively decreasing for a number of years, notwithstanding

ing the fact that the cost of both labor and material has been increasing. It has gotten down now so that the cost has been \$25 a thousand rounds \* \* \* We purchased from four private manufacturers eight million rounds of the same ammunition, and for that we paid between \$34 and \$35 per thousand rounds."

This illustration shows a net profit to the Government of \$10 per round at present prices for ammunition, which the laws of competition, stimulated by the activity of organized labor, had secured for the people in this single item.

On page 1115 of the hearings he said: "We are paying for cannon powder from private manufacture 60 cents a pound. We are manufacturing it at a cost of 40 cents a pound."

On page 1117 he said: "We manufacture small arms rifles for about \$15 \* \* \* and if it were possible to obtain the opinion of an expert, I would be glad to ask him if he thought the Springfield rifle could be produced by anybody else anywhere and purchased for \$25. My own opinion is that you could not get it as low as \$25 from any manufacturer."

"The Chairman: No rifles of that character are being produced?"

"General Crozier: Not exactly, no. The Government makes all of its rifles at the Springfield and Rock Island Arsenals, and there is no reason to encourage private establishments to manufacture that rifle, because the capacity of our plants is sufficient. \* \* \* I am sorry that we are not purchasing some guns from private manufacturers. \* \* because I should like the opportunity for comparison, which does not exist under the present conditions."

In this statement he unconsciously paid this tribute to the efficiency and economy of Government manufacture advocated by organized labor. The government monopoly was unintentionally established, purely because of merit and of an absence of profit.

On page 1118 the General said:

"We have recently manufactured gun carriages at \$2,510. We purchased similar carriages from experienced manufacturers for \$3,398, which was 35 per cent more than our price. \* \* \* We have manufactured there (at the Rock Island Arsenal), caissons for \$1,128, and we have purchased similar caissons from private manufacturers for \$1,744, which is 54 per cent greater than our own price."

The evidence to be found on page 1120 given by General Crozier reveals the absolute honesty of the man. Note the following questions and answers:

"The Chairman: General, would you consider that these comparative state-

ments of cost would indicate in a general way the comparative efficiency of the arsenals with private establishments?"

"General Crozier: I should hesitate to say that, Mr. Chairman, because I do not know what profit the private manufacturers are demanding from the Government. I have not any means of getting what their cost of manufacture is. I only know what they will sell to us for, and that is all that I can compare with."

"The Chairman: Have you made any observance in the line of work that would give you an idea of the comparative efficiency of the workmen and the management with the efficiency of workmen and management in private establishments?"

"General Crozier: I think ours compare very well, because the conditions under which our men work are very much better than those in the ordinary private establishments. \* \* \* The Government is away above the average in things of that kind (good light and general comforts), and then we gain something from the fact that we pay the wages of the vicinity and we offer a great many advantages to the workmen, one being leave with pay. The result is we get the pick of the workmen."

This is the key to the whole situation. General Crozier knows the heart of human nature. He has learned how to produce efficiently and inexpensively for the people of the United States. He says it in a few words. His philosophy is well understood by the producing elements in the United States. It is summed up in a short sentence—pay men well and treat them well, and give them a chance to exercise the initiative with which they are endowed.

On page 1121 of the hearings, General Crozier said:

"At the Watervliet Arsenal we are making guns for the Navy for \$55,000. The Navy Department is paying \$70,000 for the same gun from private manufacturers."

Phew! here at last, we have located the corn that is being pinched; here is the element that inspires the subsidized press, which hysterically screeches that organized labor is ruining business in the Government establishments. Yea, verily, they tell the truth. Organized labor is ruining the robbery and jobbery of the campaign fund contributors who have fattened and waxed mighty at the bestowment of rich, ripe Government contracts. If the Navy Department possessed an official with the same exacting straightforwardness and the same sterling capacity of management of large affairs, watchfulness of small details, and a proper system of cost accounting and book-

keeping, as Gen. Crozier, the naval comparisons for the efficiency of the men organized labor would reveal still far better results in the Navy Department than in the War Department.

It is hoped that Congress will take this subject-matter under advisement and give the whole question the most careful, rigid and exacting investigation. The men in the ranks of organized labor will hail such an opportunity with delight. They are absolutely willing to abide by results. Organized labor is right; it knows it is right. It is willing to prove to the world, as well as to our friends, the enemy, and to the hidden alliances existing between public officials and private manufacturers, that it is right.

The following instance, which happened during the last week of April of this year, may be related here. The information of this was imparted confidentially, and that prevents at this time the giving to the world all of the particulars. They will, however, soon be available. They will show that a department official opened bids from private manufacturers for certain war material, the prices for which ranged from \$63,000 each to \$100,000 each. The Government officials, in the presence of the contractors' agents, threw the bids aside, saying: "We can produce it ourselves for \$43,000 each." The private agents left the official, but one returned, saying: "Give our company the contract and we will fulfill it at the Government price, \$43,000."

It is a matter of curiosity to know what distinguished journalists, carping faddists, self-interested influences, non-union employment agencies, will have to say now as to the inefficiency and extravagance imposed by organized labor

upon the Government in its manufacturing establishments. We venture to say that they will not open their lips until they think the time has come when they can safely venture another guess, because the whole of their garbled statements have been founded on guess, with intent to deceive.

It is a transparent fact that practically all Government contracts are, and for years have been, given to notorious labor crushers.

With mere theory organized labor has little concern. The question of work done for the Government, by the Government, is not of itself the most supreme consideration; but when it is demonstrated beyond question that carrying out that policy and practice gives to the workers an eight-hour workday, a higher wage, better labor conditions, than are conceded by private employers doing such work under contract, and with all, that the finished product is far superior and serviceable and at a greatly reduced cost to the Government and the people, then we aver that the time is coming or is at hand when the Government should bid a final adieu to the grafting and corrupting influences and practices of the Government contracting system.

And to the higher officers of our Government we submit the evidence here brought forth as well as that in its official files. They can not in the future plead ignorance as an excuse or cloak for their open or covert opposition to the organization of Government employees, or deny the efficiency of the service the employees render, and that the work undertaken by the Government direct without the intervention of the profit mongering contractor is preferable in every respect.

## *A Treatise on the Distribution of Electricity From the Central Station*

*By A. D. Brinkerhoff*

It is not within the scope of a paper of this character to discuss at length even the most important features of all the various classes of distribution systems, and it is not the writer's purpose to set forth any particularly new or unusual features or investigations in connection with this part of the central station system. But it is desired to show, as briefly as possible, the relatively great importance from the standpoint of investment and operation of the distribution system as compared with the other elements which go to make up a central station system. And further, it is hoped that, by a rapid sketch of the funda-

mental features of construction and operation of the various systems with which we are most familiar, we may touch upon a number of points which will be of value either by virtue of their good engineering qualities or because of their ability to provoke helpful discussion.

As to the relative importance of the distribution system from an investment standpoint, it may be interesting to note some data which appeared in a recent issue of the Electrical World. An analysis of these figures dealing with some fifteen cities in the Central states, ranging from 4500 to 50,000 population, shows that their total per capita investment in

1100, 2200, 4400 or 6600 volts. The single electrical distribution system varies from \$3.25 for the larger to \$7 for the smaller, and averages about \$4.85, approximately, and 28 per cent of this amount being in meters.

A similar analysis of data from eight Iowa central stations serving cities of about the same population and which cities might reasonably be assumed to operate under similar conditions, shows that the average per capita investment in their total electric property is \$9. A comparison of these two sets of figures shows finally that of the total investment of these central stations, about 14 per cent is in meters, and over 40 per cent in pole lines, wire, transformers and other smaller items which go to make up the complete distribution system.

The best authorities place the cost of generating stations at from \$80 to \$110 per kilowatt of capacity. In comparison it is interesting to note the average value of electric distribution system per kilowatt of station capacity placed upon some 36 plants in Wisconsin by the railroad commission of that state. This valuation, including both meters and transformers, is as follows:

Cities up to 5000 population.....	\$ 66.10
Cities of from 5000 to 12,000 in population .....	90.88
Cities of from 12,000 to 25,000 population .....	107.31
Cities of from 25,000 to 50,000 in population .....	106.97
Average of all 36 plants .....	80.44

The investment in the above plants average \$55.71 per consumer. A comparison shows that for the 15 plants in the Central states above mentioned, the same character of investment amounted to \$63 per consumer.

The depreciation of a distribution system varies so much with local conditions and the character of material used that it is impossible to lay down any definite per cent covering all cases. The following are probably the most authoritative figures given out so far as to the per centage of depreciation on the different elements:

Weather-proof wire—Authority, Chicago Consolidated Traction Company, 6.25 per cent.

Poles, wood in concrete—Authority, Wisconsin railroad commission, 5.0 per cent.

Poles, wood in earth—Authority, Wisconsin railroad commission, 5.5—8.15 per cent.

Cross arms—Authority, Wisconsin railroad commission, 8.5—12.5 per cent.

Transformers—Authority, St. Louis public service commission, 6.66 per cent.

The "lost and unaccounted for" in distribution systems is a very considerable

item. It amounts to from 15 to 20 per cent in the average alternating system. About 14 per cent of this is meter shunt loss, and 50 per cent transformer core loss. The remainder is divided up between transformer and line copper loss, leakage and current stolen. The average per cent of "lost and unaccounted for" of 15 cities, reporting to the railroad commission of Wisconsin for the year ending June, 1911, was 18.09 per cent.

Of the total "operating" expenses, "distribution" amounts to from 15 to 30 per cent. This does not include depreciation or an allowance for leakage. The average of the member companies reporting on this item was 17.2 per cent.

Distribution systems may be divided primarily into two classes—namely, direct and alternating current. Each class has its particular advantages and disadvantages, and each, of course, has its various diversifications.

Direct current was originally the only kind available, therefore the first distribution systems were of this class. This is one of the reasons why distribution by direct current is so common, and, in fact, almost universal in the older cities of this country.

As the use of electricity extended over a greater area, it developed that on account of the excessive line loss it would either be necessary to establish a number of smaller power stations instead of the one central station, or some other more economical method of distribution would have to be devised. Alternating current was the solution of this problem.

Much 500-volt direct current power business was developed on account of its exploitation by the street railway companies using current at this voltage for operating their traction lines. Further, the elimination of transformer investment and the possibility of distributing a very large volume of current without excessive inductive drop have made the direct current system particularly desirable for serving the congested districts of cities. In this latter class of work, where the districts to be served are at some distance from the generating plant, alternating current is transmitted at high potential to sub-stations located in the center of these districts and is then converted to direct current, in which form it is distributed in most cases by means of the Edison three-wire system.

Therefore, owing to the comparative simplicity of the direct current system and because of its relatively small importance in our Texas practice, it will be given no further consideration in this paper.

Alternating current machines, designed primarily for central station work, generate either single or polyphase, and at

phase machine owing to the increasing use of the polyphase motor, is rapidly going out of use. Alternating current is, therefore, distributed in cities at a voltage not exceeding 6600, and not less than 1100; 2200 is preferred, on account of its securing reasonable copper economy, and yet not being extremely difficult to handle and control. The majority of plants in this state distribute at 2200 volts primary.

Beginning at the generating station, the first link in the chain of alternating current distribution is the high potential feeder. Feeders are either single or polyphase. Power for polyphase motors is, of course, transmitted by means of polyphase feeders, and it is the policy of some companies to run lighting feeders three-wire, three-phase, to the center of distribution and there branch off with two-wire, single-phase circuits. This effects a saving in copper of 25 per cent over the two-wire, single-phase method, but somewhat complicates the loading and maintenance of these circuits and the balancing of the various phases.

It is desirable to have a number of feeders leading from the plant, one for each section of the territory served, so that trouble in the one section may only affect that feeder and its controlling switches and not disturb the other sections. And further, the carrying capacity of alternating current feeders is limited by the inductive drop. The drop occasioned by a number of wires carrying a certain volume of current is very materially less than that caused by one wire of a cross section equal to that of the combined wires. As an example, we find that the inductive drop in 2000 feet of number 0000 wire carrying 150 amperes at 60 cycles will be 31.7 volts, whereas the drop in two number 0 wires (each of which is approximately one-half the cross section of a number 0000), carrying 75 amperes each, would be only 17 volts.

Feeders may be run overhead or underground, but where it is not compulsory, the general practice has been to use overhead construction because of its smaller initial cost. The cost of running feeders under ground is several times greater than that of carrying the same lines overhead. This cost, of course, varies greatly with the type of construction, and with local conditions. It is true that the depreciation and maintenance are very much less on properly constructed underground systems. But these considerations by no means offset the excessive interest charges due to the high initial cost of this type of construction.

As a general rule central stations have come to underground construction only when compelled to by civic authorities or other conditions beyond their control. As yet in our Texas practice, under-

ground construction has not taken a position of very great prominence, although in one or two of our larger cities the companies have been compelled to run all wires underground within the fire limits, and it is probably only a question of time before several other member companies will be confronted by the same proposition. It will be a long time before lines in the residence section will be carried underground to any extent. Where this construction is used it is generally the case that high potential feeders only are run underground and secondaries and service wires are carried overhead in the usual manner.

Since in cities of any considerable size there is sure to be more or less agitation in the future in the matter of running wires underground in the business section, at least, it is well in designing residence feeders to locate them, if possible, so that they will avoid running through the business district. This will also reduce the risk of damage by fire and the consequent interruption in service, which is even more important. Feeders should be carried as near as possible to the electrical center of gravity of the section to be served before any transformers or primary branches are connected to them. This will insure the greatest possible uniformity in voltage throughout the territory served. Each branch feeder and transformer should be controlled by a junction fuse, so that trouble in any particular section will not disturb the other branches, nor the main feeder.

Pole line, both of main and branch feeders, wherever possible, should be run in alleys. This minimizes the possibility of accidents from falling wires, and makes the installation of service wires more convenient and economical. Also, in cities where there are a large number of trees, it keeps the wires clear of grounds and thereby greatly reduces the current leakage of the system.

To the high potential feeder is connected the transformer. This reduces the voltage and adapts it to use on motors, lights, and other electrical appliances. As previously stated, by the proper distribution and location of transformers a very considerable saving in investment and operating costs can be effected. This is due to three fundamental facts. First, the cost per kilowatt is much less for large than for small transformers; second, the core loss is also materially less in the larger sizes; and, third, when a number of different installations are connected to one transformer there is a diversity in the time of their maximum demands and, consequently, a reduction in the necessary transformer capacity.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that it is much the better practice to

use large transformers wherever possible. It will, of course, require more secondary wire, which will tend, in some instances to offset the saving effected by the reduction in the cost per kilowatt, due to the use of large transformers. But, assuming that this saving is entirely offset, the decrease in core loss and increase in useful capacity due to the diversity factor of a larger connected load, will usually justify the use of the larger transformer.

The transformer investment generally averages about 15 per cent of the value of the total alternating current distribution system, including meters, and about 8 per cent of the combined electrical investment. For the fifteen central stations above referred to, the transformer capacity averaged .606 kilowatts, and transformer investment \$8.90 per consumer. For the same plants the transformer investment equals 14 per cent of the total investment in distribution system, including meters.

In sections where the load is comparatively heavy and evenly distributed it is generally the practice to connect transformer secondaries in parallel, that is to say, to bank the transformers on a secondary main. In this class of work it is not best to use transformers of a capacity larger than 30 kilowatts.

By banking transformers, further advantage is taken of the diversity factor of various classes of load and also of the various transformers. Or, to put this matter more plainly—the time of maximum demand will probably not be the same for all transformers. Therefore, when the load which would naturally belong to one particular transformer is at a maximum, this transformer will be assisted by the others which are connected in parallel with it and which at that time have more capacity than necessary to carry the load in their immediate territory. Transformers connected with secondaries in parallel should have as nearly as possible the same regulation characteristics, and it is therefore best to connect together only transformers of the same type and manufactured by the same company.

There are several disadvantages in banking transformers. When, due to overload or other causes, the fuse of one transformer in a banked system is blown, this transformer's load is shifted to the others connected in parallel with it. This increase in load may not be great enough to blow the fuses on the other transformers, but usually a material lowering in voltage occurs, with a consequent inconvenience to consumers and loss of revenue to the company. Often this reduction is not enough to indicate to the consumer that something is radically

wrong, but he merely assumes that the low candle-power of his lamps is due to the poor service which most companies are accused of giving. This can be obviated, however, by installing a few transformers of a capacity sufficiently large, so that if one goes out of commission, the service will be so seriously impaired that the consumers will be compelled to notify the company of the trouble.

Another disadvantage of the banked transformer system is the fact that when the fuses blow the primaries of the transformer itself are still alive, owing to the connection of its secondaries with the secondary mains; and if the lineman working on the transformer is not aware of the fact that it is one of a banked system, he may, by assuming that the transformer primary is not charged, be seriously injured.

The transformer core loss of a large system is a very considerable item, amounting sometimes to one-half of the total "loss and unaccounted for" of the system, and to as much as 10 per cent of the total output of the station. Data from member companies show that in order to cut down this loss to a minimum, quite a large number are altogether discontinuing the use of small capacity transformers, the minimum in some cases being two kilowatts, in others three, and in one company five kilowatts.

The ratio of transformer capacity to connected load of course, varies with the character of load. Reports from member companies show that the average ratio in this state is 50 per cent. In a paper presented before the Chicago section of the A. I. E. E. March 23, 1910, Mr. H. B. Gear gave a number of ratios of maximum demand on transformers to connected loads on same. These figures were for the city of Chicago, and covered a large number of installations. They were as follows: Residence lighting, .197; commercial lighting, .495, and general motor service, .475.

The most economical single-phase, secondary distribution for supplying 110-volt consumers is the three-wire, 220-110-volt system. This requires only five-sixteenths as much copper, with the same drop as that required by the 110-volt, two-wire system. But it is somewhat more complicated, and requires more attention in order to keep the load properly balanced.

It is considered the best practice to ground the secondaries of alternating current systems in order to protect the consumer from primary voltage in the event the insulation should break down between the primary and the secondaries. In three-wire systems the ground should be taken from the neutral, and in two-wire systems from a tap taken from the middle of the transformer winding, if available,

and if not, from either of the two wires. There is some difference of opinion in regard to the maximum voltage which should be allowed between the wires and the ground. The N. E. L. A. committee appointed for considering the grounding of secondaries does not favor grounding circuits where the potential will be over 150 volts between any part of the circuit and the ground. The A. I. E. E. considers 250 volts allowable under like conditions. The board of fire underwriters recommends 250 volts as a maximum. In all cases, however, the grounding of secondaries within the allowable voltage limits is strongly urged.

While not subject to such frequent and violent disturbances from lightning as transmission systems, still, protection from lightning discharges is extremely important. There are a number of good arresters on the market, and, therefore, a discussion of the various kinds is not necessary. The most important item is their proper installation, including the distance at which they are located from each other. Careful attention should be given to the character of ground for these arresters. Needless to say, an arrester, no matter how efficient, is worse than none at all, if connected to a poor ground.

As to the spacing of arresters according to the National Electric Light Association committee on lightning protection, electrical apparatus does not receive protection from the lightning arresters when located more than 500 feet away from these arresters. This means that arresters on a system should not be located over 1000 feet apart. This committee also states that it is good economy to have at least one lightning arrester for every \$500 worth of transformers on the line, assuming the price of arresters to average \$4 each, and the cost of installations of same, \$2.

Mr. H. S. Cooper: I would like to ask a question: On page 8 Mr. Brinkerhoff states regarding the banking of transformers on secondary mains, "It is not best to use transformers of a capacity larger than 30 kilowatts." On page 9 he says: "This can be obviated, however, by installing a few transformers of a capacity sufficiently large so that if one goes out of commission the service will be so seriously impaired that the consumers will be compelled to notify the company of the trouble." I have had to do a great deal of work with this banking of transformers and I have never found any reason to limit me as to the size of transformers. I think the second point is well taken, but it seems to limit the first point. I would be glad if he would give us his reason for not using the larger transformers, larger than 30 kilowatt capacity.

Mr. Brinkerhoff: From my own experience, after you get up to transformers about 20 kilowatts in size, the cost per kilowatt doesn't vary a great deal, but if you use smaller transformers instead of having one large one you can save a certain amount of copper. My primary authority really, was our friend, Dr. Steinmetz and I put my reason to it. I think that is a fairly good reason and there would be no particular reason for not using the smaller transformers after you get up to about 20 kilowatts capacity.

Mr. Fletcher (Temple): I would like to ask Mr. Brinkerhoff what he would recommend in the case of three-phase distribution on 220 volt?

Mr. Brinkerhoff: Well, if it is a four-wire three-phase system, I think the neutral should be grounded and if it is merely a delta three-phase proposition, I am a little in doubt about that. I am inclined to think that the grounding is to be recommended under that condition. You have the same trouble to overcome as if you had a break down in the transformer. That is the primary object of grounding your circuit, as I understand it.

Mr. Fletcher: Well, in a case like that it would be possible to get more than 220 volt between some point on the circuit and the ground, and that wouldn't be recommended by either the American Institute of Electrical Engineers or the National Electric Light Association.

Mr. Brinkerhoff: No, that is true. 250 is their maximum, for the fire underwriters and the American Institute, and 150 for the N. E. L. A.

Mr. Fletcher: So, in that case it wouldn't be advisable to ground the secondary three-phase distribution system because that would be possible to get a voltage higher than 220 volt between some point on the line and the ground.

The President: Has any one else any questions? If not, we will pass to the next paper. Mr. Cushman has consented to read the paper by Frank A. White, Amarillo, on "The Relation of Power Factor to Central Station Costs."

Mr. Kellogg: I am sorry the author of the paper is not here. I would like to ask him some questions. He makes the statement that the synchronous motor is prohibitive. Of course, we all know that a synchronous motor with an over-excited field would produce a capacity effect which can be successfully used to correct a low inductive power factor. One other point occurs to me. I think that we have already gone too far in figuring out reasons why rates should vary and what we have got to turn our attention to now is figuring out ways to keep our rates uniform and make them reasonably satisfactory and simple.

to take care of the people in the community, in view of the fact, as this author says, and as we all recognize, there is a loading up of transmission lines with business which really earns half the line should earn, and for that reason it seems to me that, with all due respect to the author of this paper, the matter of bringing in this factor is unnecessary and very inadvised at this time.

Mr. H. S. Copper: Mr. Kellogg has brought up a question about which there has been a great deal of talk, and I think it is as well for some of us to speak out plain. The trouble with us is we have been trying to do about the most unbusiness-like thing that can possibly be done, or that anyone could try to do. There isn't a single business in the world that tries to do what we do, I don't care whether it is a grocery store or a livery stable, or what it is. The best business and the best business man is the one who does the best average business. You take a grocery store, and there is no grocery store going that would try to make an absolute profit on every single thing, and especially a fixed amount of profit on every single article it sells. That is the tendency to which the electrical current selling business has been driven in the past four or five years. We have left the old idea of taking the general average of our business and making it pay as a whole and try to force against unnatural and unbusiness-like conditions a profit from every kilowatt of current that we sell—that is an impossibility. It is especially an impossibility with us, on account of two factors: One is that we can not store our product, it has to be used instantaneously, it is one of the conditions, and we have tried to make the public pay, and pay heavily, for that very condition. The next is the question that has been brought up of the power factor. We have been trying to differentiate our costs in such a way that we are going

to make the public pay for every single disadvantage we have. We can't do it and keep our business. The public is going to find us out. If you can't do business in the ordinary business way and average your general business and try to make us pay for every disadvantage that you have in your business, they are going to turn around and make you do it. That is the plain truth of the situation. We might just as well face it, and it is perfectly right that we should not try to more and more integrate these costs and force them on the customer. We should average our business all the way through and give the customer the benefit of that average and not complicate matters. There are not two people in a community of 5000 souls that would burn under exactly the same conditions. We have got to take the general average cost or quit the business (applause.)

Mr. Johnson: I would like to answer Mr. Kellogg. I think the reason the synchronous motor is brought out is due to the fact that some of the smaller stations couldn't possibly install a synchronous motor, and I think the installation of small motors are intended to serve the purpose of the larger motors, having pretty much the same effect. Mr. Cooper has referred specifically to the possible complication of rate. The city of Cleveland has filed with the state commission of Ohio a rate under which the consumer gets a better rate in the use of devices of high power factor characteristics, such as synchronous motor or unity power factor motors, and it means an additional advantage to them in having the unity power factor prices. I think this will be one of the questions discussed at the national convention in Seattle, as that is the general tendency just now.

The foregoing was read at the Eighth Annual Convention of the Southwestern Electrical and Gas Associations.

### Electric Railways

The remarkable opportunities that exist in Texas today for the construction and profitable operation of interurban electric railroads are attracting attention of both home and outside capital, and comprehensive plans for the building of such lines are under active consideration in several sections of the commonwealth.

Immediately following the granting of its charter in the latter part of March, the Southern Traction Company detailed a field corps for actual work and, in

spite of the rains, construction began under the most auspicious circumstances. This company's line will connect Dallas, Waco and Corsicana. Construction work on the Texas Traction Company's Fort Worth-Cleburne line was pushed rapidly during March.

Some of the proposed lines for Texas are as follows: Dallas-Clarksville-Greenville; Fort Worth-Mineral Wells; Beaumont-Port Arthur; San Antonio-New Braunfels-Austin; El Paso-Ysleta; Brenham-La Grange.

## THE MODERN JUGGERNAUT

### *The Awful American Wheels of Death More Cruel than the Hindoo Chariot "Juggernaut"*

The death dealing railroads are busy adding victims to its dead list. The daily history recorded in the press of the country of collisions, derailments, explosions, grade crossing and countless other kinds of accidents on railroads by which an awful toll of human life is taken is more than enough to make people shudder; it ought to horrify them, and make them so indignant that they would make it a penal offense to railroad directors to operate a single track railroad or employ any of its help more than 8 hours out of 24.

Following is a list of railroad accidents culled from eastern papers within 3 days Oct. 13 to 16:

Three dead, 8 in hospital terribly scalped at Columbus, O., result of collision on Pennsylvania R. R., when a freight ran into a work train because of a cheaply operated inefficient block system.

One fireman killed at West Liberty, O., on the Big Four, because a freight crashed into a gravel train.

Seven killed, 22 seriously crushed at Fort Crook, Neb., on the Missouri Pacific when a fast passenger train ran head on into a fast freight. President Bush laid the blame on the crew of the freight calling it "a mental lapse." The press says, "only a single track is maintained on the curve where the trains

came together." Nothing is yet known how long the freight crew had been on duty.

Four men killed on grade crossings at Pittsburg, in one day, Oct. 15.

One man killed (an experienced engineer) at Martinsburg, W. Va., on the B. & O. because a frog was unguarded and his foot became wedged.

One man killed (a preacher going to minister at a funeral) at Frederick, Md., on the B. & O., because a grade crossing was unguarded.

Two men killed near Chicago, when a B. & O. light engine crashed into the rear of a Pere Marquette freight. Faulty block system again and a sad lacking of "scientific management" on railroads.

Now read what a faithful inspector has done:

"H. W. Belnap, chief inspector of safety appliances, has recommended to the Interstate Commerce Commission that the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie be prosecuted for violation of the hours-of-service law; this because of a collision near Superior, Wis., July 5, in which four trainmen were killed and two injured. The men responsible for this collision had been on duty eighteen hours and fifty minutes. Mr. Belnap says that a length of 107 miles of this road had no telegraph office either day or night."

## PATRIOTISM REVISED

### *Patrick Henry's Still Lives in the Hearts of Organized Workmen*

During the hearings at Boston, Mass., Oct. 14 to 11 by the Congressional committee investigating the "Taylor System," Mr. F. B. Chase, president of Bunker Hill Lodge 634, International Association of Machinists testified that the Taylor system developed a barbaric spirit among men, so much so that they forgot their rights to each other, they become reckless in their endeavor to perform the tasks set them in a given time, and as a consequence they endanger their own health and the safety of their fellow workmen. He boldly informed the committee, (Representatives W. B. Wilson, William C. Redfield and John Q. Tilson) that the members of the Machinists' union employed in the Boston navy yard and Watertown Arsenal were so in-

censed at the inhumanity of the Taylor System that they had pledged each other to the extent that no member should countenance or lend his aid to the system, in any manner whatsoever; that they would not accept a position in the so-called "Planning Department" nor take a job as a "Speed Boss." Major Williams of the Arsenal interrupted with assumed indignation by saying "Don't you know that this is treason." Quick as a flash Chase responded: "If this be treason make the most of it." Later Mr. Chase was asked if he would accept a promotion in the "Planning Department." He replied, "No matter what my personal desires may be, the collective will is supreme with me. I stand by the collective will."

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Pierik Bldg., Springfield, Ill.

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**NOTICE.**

If you have subscribed for the Worker and do not receive it each month kindly notify the International President immediately, and he will see to it that you do.

We are trying to perfect a system whereby the Worker will be ready for mailing on or before the 16th day of each month and desire each subscriber to receive it regularly. You can help us by notifying us promptly if you do not receive it.

**PERMIT CARDS.**

We have received a supply of Local Union Permit Cards for use of Local Unions. All Local Unions should have a supply of them on hand.

**OBLIGATION CARDS.**

We have on hand, obligation cards, in duplicate, as is provided for in Section 6, of Article 7 of our Constitution.

Section 1 of Obligation Card is kept for Local Union, as a record of the new members, and Section 2 is forwarded to International office. Same is filed with the record of member of each local union.

It will be the duty of the Secretary of Local Unions, to fill out one side of the Obligation Card, the other side containing obligation must be signed by the applicant.

The card provides for the name, residence, occupation, age, height, color of hair, color of eyes, marks of identification, and space for the applicant's past record in the Brotherhood (if he has belonged before.)

We believe that the Obligation Cards, in this form, will be of great benefit to our Brotherhood and earnestly urge all local unions to provide themselves with them immediately.

**INAUGURATE MORTUARY BENEFIT.**

The International Typographical union began on April 1 the payment of a graduated burial benefit. The benefits paid are as follows: For membership of between one and two years, \$75; between two and three years, \$125; between three and four years, \$175; between four and five years, \$275; continuous membership of five years or more, \$400. The fund created to sustain this benefit is supported by a monthly assessment of one-half of one per cent on the total earnings of all members. The organization also pays a pension to its incapacitated members over sixty years of age, and there are now 950 members upon the pension roll, each receiving \$5.00 per week. Since the inauguration of the pension system in August, 1908, \$500,000 has been expended in this manner.

**DECISION EXPECTED SOON.**

The decision in the alleged contempt case of President Gompers, Vice-President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison is expected to be handed down about April 20.



THE SECEDERS MAIN SQUEEZE

# EDITORIAL

F. J. McNULTY.

**ELIMINATE THE DRONES.** A member of the trade union who considers his card a passport for loafing, and today tries to break his record of yesterday for cheating his employer, is an individual that should be ostracized by his fellow men.

He is a detriment to himself and to his union he is the creature who instead of doing a fair day's work for the wages he receives, takes the delight in shirking his work, and then boasts about it.

He thinks the foreman has no right to say anything to him because the foreman holds the same trades union card that he holds, and calls him a rawhider if he insists upon him doing a fair day's work, and threatens to bring him up on charges before his union.

There is no room in any union for this character and the quicker he is removed from membership the better it will be for our movement. Foremen should not tolerate such men for a minute, they should be fired immediately, there are many competent mechanics anxious and willing to do a fair day's work for a fair day's wages if they can get it to do.

These drones are always finding fault, nothing seems to suit them, they are leeches on the trades union movement, detrimental to our interests and a mill stone around our necks; they are holding us back.

Let us get rid of them, the sooner the better.

---

**PLAY THE GAME SQUARE.** Trades union movement is a game that all wage earners must play if they hope to better the conditions of themselves and those depending on them. It is a good game and we should all play it honestly and not try to cheat. Do not try to inject any other games into the labor movement such as the political or religious game.

If you have political aspirations and want to play that game go into the political arena and play it. If you can play it successfully there you may realize your aspirations.

If you want to play the religious game go to your church and play it there to your heart's content, which will be pleasing to God and we hope of benefit to yourself. Deal the cards fairly and play the game strictly according to Hoyle.

It is a good game for all of us, so let us play it on the square.

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**DON'T BE AN INGRATE.** Do not try to make others believe you are different than you really are. You can't change human nature.

If you try you are sure to be detected. Be frank and say just what you mean in as few words as possible. Do not go to your meetings and try to make your brothers believe wrong is right, remember they are just as intelligent as you are, and you cannot dupe them, unless you betray the confidence they may place in you. Should you betray their confidence you are an ingrate which is the most despicable of human beings. You may pull the wool over the eyes of your fellow men, and get away with it, successfully for a time, but as sure as the sun rises and sets the truth will out, and you will be repudiated and despised by all.

**DON'T BE CHEAP.**

If you want results, you must have a business agent.

If your income does not warrant the employment of one, raise your dues high enough to guarantee his salary. So long as you are too cheap to employ one just so long will your working conditions remain poor. Don't be cheap. "It takes money to make the mare go."

**LOCAL UNION DIRECTORY.**

We publish the Local Union Directory every month. We are endeavoring to keep it up to date, and want your co-operation to that end. If your Local Union makes any change in officers see to it that the changes are promptly sent to the editor of the Worker.

**COME ON YOU JOURNALISTS.**

We have many brilliant writers among our members capable of writing on any topic.

We would appreciate it if some of them would write us an article for the Worker. They can choose their own subject (excepting religious, political or personal subjects.)

**PROTECT YOUR STANDING.**

If you allow yourself to become six months in arrears you will be dropped from membership and cannot join again except as a new member. All Local Unions must enforce this law beginning July 1st, 1912.

**GET YOUR LICENSE.**

If you have not subscribed for the Worker, do not find fault with it.

Your license to criticize the editor and his policy only costs twenty-five cents, one year's subscription.

No letter from your local in this issue of the Worker. Get after your Press Secretary, he is to blame and not the editor.

Have you paid all of your death assessments? If you have not you should do so, if you want to protect your death benefit.

If you are a subscriber for the Worker, and do not get it every month please write the International President immediately.

Did you ever think about starting a Building and Loan Association among the members of your Local Union? Think that over.

**IMPORTANT.**

If you order supplies and do not receive same promptly kindly notify the International President. Should you fail to receive replies from the I. O., write the I. P. We are trying to systemize every branch of I. O. and need the above information.

## ELECT TRADE UNION CONGRESSMEN

*Editorial by Samuel Gompers in June American Federationist*

Fifteen members of the United States House of Representatives are trade unionists in good standing in their respective unions. The achievements of this remarkable result of three Congressional campaigns typifies the aggressiveness of the trade unionists in the Congressional districts from which these members were elected, and emphasizes the potency of well directed trade union effort.

The year 1906 marked a concerted movement of organized labor into the field of national politics—not for the purpose of promoting the interests of any political party, but to secure representation in the popular branch of Congress by the election of trade unionists without regard to the political party with which they affiliated.

The controlling motive which crystallized into action the political activity of organized labor was the fact that the courts persistently increased their jurisdiction and usurpation, and continued issuing their injunctions in greatly aggravated form, invading the rights and liberty of the workers, and denying the equality before the law guaranteed by the Constitution. Congress had not only been apathetic toward proposed remedial legislation affecting the interest of Labor, but, among the controlling characters in the dominant party open hostility was apparent. Members of Congress known to be hostile to the trade unions, and elected from districts where the organizations of labor were numerically small, were assigned to committeeships with the sole purpose of smothering intended legislation designed to secure relief from injustice and wrongfully administered laws. This hostility became so marked that it was decided to register a vigorous protest against the machinations of these political misrepresentatives. This slogan was adopted as Labor's Watchword:

"We will stand by our friends and administer a stinging rebuke to men or parties who are either indifferent, negligent, or hostile, and wherever opportunity affords, secure the election of intelligent, honest, earnest trade unionists, with clear, unblemished, paid-up union cards in their possession."

This watchword of Labor met with a hearty response. The records of Congressmen were scrutinized and furnished to those requesting such information, and where these records showed hostility to Labor's interests, trade unionists used their influence to the end that Labor's enemies might be defeated. The first contest revealed the efficacy of the ef-

fort. Six trade unionists, in full standing with their respective organizations, were elected to membership in the national House of Representatives.

This small group signalized the direct entrance of organized labor as a factor in the law-making branch of the Federal Government. Political faddists and theorists, of course, ridiculed the policy of trade unionists in coining their balance of power into definite results. Illusory programs were pushed to the fore and profuse predictions were made that Labor's efforts would prove abortive, but the election of six trade union Congressmen in the first contest constituted indisputable evidence that material results had been achieved.

While the then dominant party refused to change its policy in any material way, yet the labor group made an effective impression. Organized labor was aroused to the possibilities of adding to the initial labor group, and in the elections of 1908 four additional trade unionists were successful in securing election to the House. With a group of ten trade union Congressmen, the plan of following the lines of least resistance showed results that could not go unrecognized. Congress and the public generally became convinced that Labor proposed to exercise its political rights, to the end that Congressional relief should be secured.

The Sixty-first Congress showed a marked reduction of the dominant party's strength, and a corresponding added influence of the labor group. Hostility became tempered with some reason, a dawning realization of the power of Labor became apparent to political prophets, and a change in attitude towards Labor's demands was noticeable. While it could not be expected that the full fruition of trade union hopes could be realized with this small labor group, yet with the softening attitude of the hostile forces, brought about solely by persistent trade union vigor, with constantly increasing activity in every part of the country to the end that the labor group should be augmented, Labor's prospects were materially brightened.

With hope and determination the trade unionists entered the Congressional campaign of 1910, and conducted a contest that is memorable in the history of our country. The result of Labor's third campaign was the still further addition of five more members, augmenting the labor group to a total of fifteen. In the present Congress, the Sixty-second, these fifteen trade union Congressmen have performed conspicuous service. The

labor group has continually grown, the initial effort electing six trade unionists into Congress; the second effort, re-electing the first six and adding four more, while the third effort totaled fifteen. This gratifying result could not have been accomplished in any other way than that adopted.

The election of the present Congress witnessed the overthrow of the dominant party in the House, and a material reduction of its numerical strength in the Senate.

The labor group has been fittingly recognized in important committee appointments. The Chairman of the House Committee on Labor is a staunch and tried trade unionist, and that committee, instead of being the charnal house of Labor's measures as formerly, now responds to the justice of Labor's needs. Important legislation in the interest of Labor has been reported out and passed, while other measures are pending.

The House Labor Committee has done splendid work during the present session of Congress. A brief summary is interesting. As is well known, the Chairman of that committee is W. B. Wilson, former Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, who is not only a man of marked ability, but staunch and true to Labor and all the people. Associated with him upon this committee are James P. Maher, former Treasurer of the United Hatters of North America; Frank Buchanan, former President of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, and David J. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers. The highest commendation is deserved and accorded to them. It must be noted, in addition to these union men upon the Labor Committee, that the other members of the Labor Committee are friendly and sympathetic toward Labor's bills. In contrast to the accomplishment of the House Labor Committee in former Congresses, the work of the present House Committee on Labor stands out in bold relief.

The following is a record of the activities of the House Labor Committee:

Reported favorably the Children's Bureau Bill, which was passed by the House and Senate and is now law.

Reported favorably the Eight-Hour Bill, which passed the House without a dissenting vote.

Reported favorably the bill creating a Department of Labor, the bill now being upon the calendar.

Reported favorably upon a resolution providing for an investigation of the "Taylor system." The House adopted the resolution, authorizing the investigation. The investigation was held and an adverse report made to the House,

thus opposing the installation of the "Taylor system" in the Government works.

Reported favorably the Musicians' Bill, which provides that enlisted musicians in the service and pay of the Government shall not accept employment in competition with civilian musicians.

Reported favorably the Industrial Commission Bill, which provides that a commission of nine members shall inquire into and study the relations between employees and employers; the cause of industrial unrest, and the general condition of labor, and endeavor to discover the underlying cause of industrial dissatisfaction in this country and abroad.

Reported favorably the Bacon-Bartlett Injunction Limitation Bill, which also provides the taking of the labor organizations out from the operation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

A Convict Labor Bill was favorably reported to the House and was passed by an almost unanimous vote. This bill provides that States shall have the power to enact legislation prohibiting the sale of convict-made goods within their respective borders.

With the labor group of fifteen in Congress assigned to various committee appointments, Labor has been able to wield a great influence on measures which have been referred to committees in Congress other than the House Labor Committee. The record of the progress of legislation in the interest of Labor up to the present time (May 15) is as follows:

The Clayton Injunction Limitation Bill was reported favorably by the House Judiciary Committee and placed upon the calendar. Under a rule submitted by the Rules Committee, the bill was taken from the calendar and put upon its passage, a long debate being allowed. The bill passed the House by a vote of 243 to 31. The bill is now before the Senate for action.

The Judiciary Committee favorably reported a "contempt bill," which provides for a trial by jury in indirect contempts. This bill is upon the House calendar, and undoubtedly will be considered and action taken in the near future.

Through the influence of Labor's representatives an eight-hour provision was inserted in the Fortification Bill in the House, providing for the manufacture of ordnance and powder under the eight-hour day. This provision was accepted by the Senate, and upon the signature of the President became operative.

An amendment to the Post-office Appropriation Bill, which passed the House, provides for the eight-hour day for post-office clerks and letter carriers.

A provision was also inserted in the Post-office Appropriation Bill, which, as noted above, has passed the House, providing that all employees in the postal service should have the right to form organizations for their mutual benefit and to appear before Congressional committees for the purpose of increasing their wages or redressing their grievances.

In the Post-office Appropriation Bill, second-class mail rates were accorded to publications of labor and fraternal organizations. The bill has passed the House.

The Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Bill passed the Senate.

The Immigration Committee favorably reported to the House the Illiteracy Test Bill.

The Senate has passed an amendment to the Chinese exclusion law to correct the defects in that law. The illiteracy test has also been passed.

The Phosphorus Match Bill, prohibiting manufacturers from using white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches, passed both Houses in Congress, and was signed by the President. This law will effectually eradicate the loathsome disease of "phossy jaw."

The House passed a bill providing for citizenship for the people of Porto Rico.

The Public Health Bill, introduced in the Senate, has been favorably reported.

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of the Senate reported favorably the Page-Wilson Industrial Educational Bill.

The Wilson Bill, which has been under consideration before the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, and which proposes to abolish involuntary servitude among seamen and to establish efficiency and supply life-saving apparatus to adequately protect seamen and passengers, has been favorably reported and is on the calendar of the House.

The House and Senate passed the resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States so that United States Senators shall be elected by a popular vote of the people.

The Government Employees' Compensation for Injuries Act has been amended so as to include the employees of the Bureau of Mines, and the House Committee on Judiciary favorably reported a bill extending the act to all Federal employees and materially increased the benefits on account of injuries sustained.

The Atlanta Convention of the American Federation of Labor by unanimous

vote made the following emphatic declaration and adopted these instructions:

"The Executive Council is hereby further authorized and directed to take such further action as its judgment may warrant to secure the enactment of such legislation at the forthcoming session of Congress as shall secure the legal status of the organized movement of the wage-workers for freedom from unjust discrimination in the exercise of their natural, normal, and constitutional rights through their voluntary associations.

"And the Executive Council is further authorized and directed that in the event of a failure on the part of Congress to enact the legislation which we herein seek at the hands of the Congress and the President, to take such action as in its judgment the situation may warrant in the presidential and congressional election of 1912."

The Presidential and Congressional elections are approaching. Labor's efforts have been rewarded by effective and tangible results. The future looks bright for additional numbers to the labor group in the next Congress. With continued fidelity to the cause of Labor future legislation of the Congress of the United States will bear the humanitarian impress of Labor's high ideals. The history of the trade unions is a continuous narrative of loyalty and devotion to principle. A trade unionist in Congress, regardless of party affiliations, is a sentinel who will stand for right and justice, for all humanity.

Every State Federation, City Central Body, and Trade Unionist should embrace the present opportunity to secure the nomination and election of trade unionists to Congress.

Labor is not partisan to any political party, but is intensely partisan to a principle.

Don't be deluded by fanciful political programs that assume to transport the labor movement to some Utopian land of promise. Strive for the better day TODAY. Material and actual results constitute the ethics of trade unionists. The labor group in Congress can be doubled in the coming election, if advantage is taken of the present opportunity. There are energy and vitality sufficient in our movement to accomplish great achievements, and there is ability enough to bulwark and retain any advantage which may be gained by the rank and file of organized labor. Fellow-workers, enter the pending contest with grim determination to achieve, to increase Labor's representation in Congress.

Fellow trade unionists, you have ever proven true to yourselves, to your time, and to humanity. The cause of the trade unionists and humanity will be

best conserved by a concerted effort to augment our loyal trade unionists, now members of the legislative branch of the Government.

Men of Labor, grit your teeth, organize, unite, federate. Elect bona fide trade unionists to Congress. Get busy!

Springfield, Ill., May 22, 1912.  
TO ALL LOCAL UNIONS—  
GREETING:

Your attention is hereby called to Section 1, Article 12, to-wit:

"Every member in fellowship and in continual good standing in the I. B. E. W. shall, in case of death, be entitled to the following amounts:

Nine months	- - -	\$100.00
Two years	- - -	150.00
Three years	- - -	200.00
Four years	- - -	250.00
Five years	- - -	300.00

An assessment of fifty cents to be levied on members of the I. B. E. W. in the months of January and July of each year, said assessment to be placed in Funeral Benefit Fund. Any member refusing to pay said assessment not later than March or September shall be declared out of benefit and the I. S. shall return through the F. S. of the L. U. to the member his per capita until said assessment is paid."

This law means that no per capita tax will be accepted upon members who may refuse to pay the said assessment within the time specified. There can be no overlooking of this important matter by the International Office, regardless of who the members are or what local union they belong to, their per capita tax will be returned if they do not pay the assessment.

Your attention is also called to Section 3 of Article 12, to-wit:

"A new member initiated before the last day of March or September, shall be required to pay the assessment levied in January or July, as provided in Section 1 of this article."

This law means that any member initiated by any local union during the months of January, February and March will be required to pay the assessment levied in January, those members initiated during the months of April, May and June, will be exempt from the payment of the January assessment, and will pay their first assessment in the month of July. Members initiated in local unions during the months of July, August and September will be required to pay the assessment levied in July and those members initiated during the months of October, November and December will be exempt from payment of the July assessment and will pay their first assessment in January.

This law must be strictly enforced. It is the duty of the F. S. of all local unions to refuse to accept dues from any members until he has paid the assessment, in accordance with the laws quoted above.

Your attention is also called to Section 5 of Article 13, to-wit:

"Any member three months in arrears for dues shall not be entitled to benefit nor shall he again become in benefit until he is nine months in continuous good standing, according to Article 12, Section 1."

This law means any member three months in arrears shall not be entitled to benefit until after he is nine months in continuous good standing after reinstatement and will then be entitled only to the minimum death claim. So it behooves all members to see to it that their dues are paid up regularly and promptly.

Should a member be out of employment, and unable to pay his dues, he should appear before his local union or its executive board and make known the facts. When they are sure he is deserving, they will see to it, that his benefits are protected. The I. O. cannot change the records of the member as sent in by his local union. Our triplicate receipt system protects all members that pay their dues and assessments regularly, and we would advise all members to watch carefully the missing official receipt numbers, that are published monthly in the Worker. If they find that their receipt number is missing, they should take the question up immediately with the International Office.

Your attention is also called to Section 5, Article 10, to-wit:

"Any member indebted to his L. U. for six months full dues shall be dropped from membership by L. F. S., and cannot become in good standing again in the I. B. E. W. except by joining as a new member."

This law means that when a member is indebted to his local union for six months' full dues, he shall immediately be dropped from benefit. The F. S. or the local union has no other alternative in the premises, so every member can see the necessity of protecting his standing by prompt payment of dues and assessments to his local union.

Your attention is also called to Section 2, Article 11, which reads as follows:

"Any member in arrears and suspended may be reinstated by paying all arrearages, assessments and \$3.00 to his local unions," etc.

A suspended member means a member who is indebted to his local union for three months' full dues, and who is not as yet indebted for six months' full dues,

as an example, "if John Doe becomes suspended in his local union, for non-payment of dues, he can be reinstated at any time by his local union by the payment of all arrearages, assessments and \$3.00, provided, he applies for reinstatement, before he is six months in arrears. If he should apply to his former local union for reinstatement after he is indebted for six months' full dues, his local union cannot reinstate him, he must join as a new member as per Section 5, Article 10.

We sincerely trust that this circular letter will be read at least at three consecutive meetings of your local union, that each member will realize the importance of the laws referred to.

It is not a pleasant duty for a F. S. or the International Officers to have to inform members that have allowed their dues to run behind the danger line that they are suspended and not entitled to benefits.

Our constitution is a most liberal one in the payment of benefits and our laws governing our benefits are liberal to the extreme so a member has no one to blame but himself if he becomes suspended in his local union and the I. O. through non-payment of dues.

Trusting that this will receive the sincere consideration of all officers and members we beg to remain,

Fraternally,  
F. J. McNulty,  
International President.

#### CAR LIGHTING A SCIENCE.

It is not a hard matter for a transportation expert to trace the development of this country's transit facilities by the simultaneous improvement in the system of lighting trains. Every seasoned traveler remembers the time when coal oil was the sole illuminant for the railway coach. It is not so very long ago when the brakeman with his board, which placed over two seat arms to reach the lamps, was a common sight. Now this particular part of his activities is in evidence only on the smallest divisions of the less important roads.

The flickering oil lamps distributed here and there near the ceiling of the cars are remembered only when some traveler remarks how glad he is that they are gone. When they were not smoking and sending a volley of small particles of soot over the clothes of the passengers they were apt to be leaking and dropping down a gentle dew of kerosene on those who sat under them.

It was a great relief to those who were obliged to make frequent or long journeys by train when the oil lamps gave place to gas illuminating appara-

tus. The gaslights gave a much increased illumination and people in the trains were able to read even if they did not sit directly under the lamps. The gaslight, which was kept in operation by supplying it with gas stored in tanks under each car, was admitted to be a great step forward toward making a railroad journey more comfortable.

Now the cars on this country's best railroad lines are almost universally lighted by electricity. When the traveler climbs into his berth in the sleeping car he finds a button near his pillow. By pressing it a small electric lamp snaps out and furnishes an excellent light.

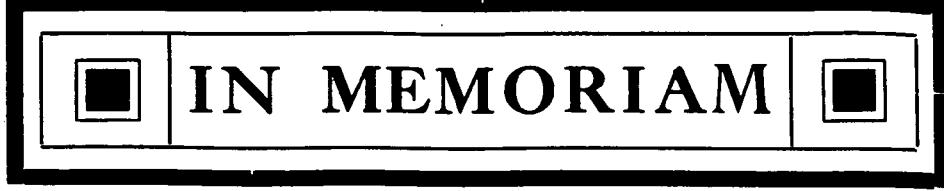
#### PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES.

Charter Fee, for each member.....	\$1 00
Seal .....	3 50
Rolled Gold Charms.....	2 00
Solid Gold Emblematic Buttons, each .....	1 00
Heavy Rolled Gold Emblematic Buttons, each .....	50
Solid Gold Cuff Buttons, per pair..	2 00
Rolled Gold Cuff Buttons, per pair	1 50
Constitutions, per 100.....	5 00
Membership Cards, per 100.....	1 00
Traveling Cards, per dozen.....	50
Withdrawal Cards, per dozen.....	50
Application Blanks, per 100.....	50
Extra Rituals, each.....	25
Working Cards, per 100.....	50
Officials Letter Paper, per 100.....	50
Official Envelops, per 100.....	50
Official Notice of Arrears, per 100..	50
Set of Books, including Receipts, Warrants, etc. .....	5 00
Receipt Book, (300 receipts).....	1 00
Receipt Book, (500 receipts).....	2 00
Receipt Book, (750 receipts).....	3 00
Electrical Worker subscription, per year .....	1 00
Treasurer's Account Book.....	50
Treasurer's Receipt Book.....	25
Warrant Book for R. S.....	25
Financial Secretary's Ledger, 200 pages .....	1 50
Financial Secretary's Ledger, 400 pages .....	2 50
Minute Book for R. S.....	75
Day Book .....	50
Roll Call Book.....	50

Note—The above articles will be supplied only when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order, otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have postage or express charges prepaid.

Address,

PETER W. COLLINS, I. S.



# IN MEMORIAM

## RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

Again does that greatest and saddest of all mysteries, death, confront us; again has one of our little group responded to the call from the mystic beyond and settled the final score exacted by nature, again are we brought face to face with the eternal verity that life so dear to us all is but a fleeting shadow—here today and gone tomorrow.

George Schwer, our co-worker and our friend, has left us forever, gone where sorrow ceases and the burdens of temporal life are no more.

While a beneficent nature blessed him with great physical potency and he had passed the allotted span of life, as if to mock man in his weakness the Great Invisible called him in the very glory of his vigor, and like the sturdy oak which bends, then breaks, before the cruel touch of the unsuspected blast, he went out from among us with almost startling suddenness.

A man among men, his artless nature was reflected in a countenance which bespoke the simplicity of a child, yet in his soul was that sterner stuff, which found expression when the serious things of life or a righteous cause aroused within him the resolve to right a wrong or help a worthy aim; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved widow and family our sincere condolences. That the blessed recollection of his sunny companionship, his long and active life, so unselfishly spent in loyal ministration to the ones he loved so well—may this all soften the pangs of anguish which envelope them, and may they finally rejoice in the remembrance of a life well spent and a work well done.

Resolved, That this tribute to the memory of our departed brother be entered on the records of Local No. 140, and copies be sent the afflicted family, and to the Electrical Workers' International journal.

Charles Condon,  
William Campbell,  
F. Rabidean,  
J. V. Shuffelt,  
J. Grethen,  
Committee.

The Divine Ruler, in his infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst, Thomas E. Kinney, therefore submitting to the inevitable, be it

Resolved, That we condole with the family and relatives, and offer our sincere sympathy to all mourning friends, and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 1, I. B. E. W., be draped in respect for one, whose every effort as an officer of the State and representative of and law maker for the people and plain citizen, was decidedly to our mutual interest and welfare. Therefore be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the records of this body.

J. M. Thompson, Pres.  
W. B. Smith, Rec. Secy.  
W. P. Peebles, Cor. Secy.

New York, May 11, 1912.

Peter W. Collins, I. S.,  
Springfield, Ill.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Local No. 419, in regular meeting assembled, acting as a whole, have enacted the following:

Whereas, Our Heavenly Father, in His infallible and impenetrable wisdom, has deemed it best to visit upon us a measure of sorrow and mourning for our chastening by the removal from among us of our respected and worthy brother, John Gross; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we bury our puny desires and finite wisdom, and with bowed head school our hearts to say, God's will be done. And be it further

Resolved, That we communicate by letter to the widow of our deceased Brother and extend to her our sincere sympathy and condolences, and that we drape our charter for a period of thirty days, and these resolutions be written into our minutes and a copy be sent to our I. O. for publication in The Worker.

Fraternally yours,  
J. W. Smith, Rec. Secy.

# Reports of Officers ... and Organizers ...

Editor Electrical Worker:

It is amusing to note how great a cry of fraud and crooked deal is always raised by the whining expounders of secession when they fail to make good their promises. Of course no living man can disagree with the secession leaders and be other than a crook and paid tool of the employers. And no local can decide for itself that they have been given every opportunity to prove their case and failed to do so, without being called cowards and traitors, and of course were (according to their rotten reasoning) bought up.

Every one who at any time disagreed with them were slandered unmercifully in their monthly scandalizer.

Let us consider for a moment the changes in the cries that have been put out.

After the 1908 illegal convention they would settle it in the A. F. of L. They agreed to live up to the agreement made and signed, and because the arbitrator appointed insisted upon the terms of the agreement, being carried out he was slandered in every issue of their paper.

After that Sullivan's cry was we will settle it in a court of law where only facts will be considered. But they went again and again to the American Federation of Labor seeking recognition, while between conventions they were heaping every abuse on the A. F. of L. and its officials, as well as all delegates who would not support them in their efforts at disruption. Last of all the case was taken to court on their own terms as they boasted in their Worker and a trial had where only facts were considered and there again they were beaten at their own game. And now the cry, the courts are crooked. Despite the fact that the trial was held at the home of Sullivan and Murphy. And they received the support of the banking interests in the trial.

The bank, of course, wishing them to win, so that no question could arise about the payment of the \$13,500.00 that they paid to Sullivan and Murphy.

The conditions were all favorable to them, for, if any influence could be brought to bear, it would have been all in their favor. Local No. 38 of Cleveland realized this and they further knew that it was the sense of both conventions at Rochester, N. Y., in September, 1911, that the decision of the initial trial judge would be accepted. And when Reid,

Murphy & Co. served notice of appeal they recognized the bad faith and said so in no uncertain terms, and voted to affiliate with the organization that had proved its case wherever it was contested.

The locals well know that a trial can not be held in every one of their halls for the especial benefit of each local union. And they also know that the case was thrashed out at great length at the Denver and Toronto conventions of the Federation, and that the original organization was sustained there.

They know that at the St. Louis, Mo., and Atlanta, Ga., conventions there was a contest and that Mr. Reid and his colleagues failed to make good on their promises to their membership there. They further know that the long promised trial of the suits "brought in 1908 by Louis Gieb at Sullivan's bidding" was held in March and April of this year and that they (Reid, Murphy & Co.) were decided against there. They know that the appeal taken by Reid and others is a farce at best and can only serve one purpose for them, that is to give them more time to prey upon union labor in general and the Brotherhood in particular.

We have proved our case in the court of Labor and the court of law and have no fear of the decision of either the higher courts of law or the decision of the rank and file of labor when they know the facts.

Mr. Reid and his colleagues are now trying to marshal their forces for an orderly retreat. But there are a great many deserters from their ranks. A great many locals are taking the life boats and being transferred from the sinking ship Secession to the tried and proven seaworthy vessel that they left when the secession ship was launched.

They listened to the glittering promises made by the founders of the dual organization, and have seen them all go glimmering, each one in turn repudiated by the makers of it. And after three and one-half years find themselves unrecognized, unsupported and still wandering about in the swamp of secession into which they followed the will-o'-the-wisp that promised them the end of the rainbow with its attendant pot of gold. But the solid ground and true and tried trade unionism is close at hand and a goodly number have already reached it.

The Brotherhood was born in Missouri. And Mr. Reid and others will have to show the rank and file that their statements that every court that decides against them is crooked before they will believe that all men (excepting him of course,) are liars, cheats and degenerates as he and his colleagues would have them believe.

J. P. Noonan.

#### MINIMUM WAGE LAW.

The minimum wage bill passed by parliament, contains the following provisions. "Every worker underground in a coal mine shall be entitled by law to a minimum rate of pay. This wage to be part of every contract; employer compelled to pay not less than minimum rate settled under the act for particular district. Miner can sue owner in civil court for wages of not less than minimum rate. Any contract modifying statutory rate will be void. Minimum wage payable from time when miners return to work. Aged and infirm miners excepted. Safeguards for owners shall be established by rules for regularity and efficiency of work. Non-compliance with the rules shall deprive the miner of the right to a minimum wage. Rates of pay and safeguarding rules shall be settled by joint district boards for the various districts. Joint district boards shall be formed by employers' and miners' representatives in equal numbers, with a chairman appointed by agreement, or, failing that, by board of trade. The chairman of a joint district board shall have a casting vote in the event of disagreement. Country divided into twenty-one districts. Power of revision on three months' notice by either side or both, after wage rate has been in force a year. Bill to be in force only three years unless prolonged by parliament. No penal provisions for either side. No compulsion to open mines; no compulsion on miners to work."

#### POCKET TELEPHONES FOR THE POLICE.

A new and interesting telephone system has been installed by the police department of Berlin to facilitate the calling of branch stations and headquarters. All the members of the department, uniformed and secret service, are provided with pocket telephone sets so compact as to be easily carried in the pocket or in a small leather holder attached to a strap. Contact stations are scattered over the city, on fence posts, on the walls of buildings and on the trees in the parks. The connection is established by merely plugging the contact station.

#### WORTH READING.

The men who stand around the workshop or on the street corners and slander fellow members of their organization are most contemptible. They are too cowardly and ignorant to go upon the union floor and say anything decent that would be of real benefit to their union. The "slanderer" does not want to find anything except flaws in the officers or in the laws he has helped to make. The "slanderer" is so wise that he can do things "right now," then kick like a steer if the officers should take his advice. The "slanderer" will vote for laws to be enforced by the officers of the union—and then he "knocks" the officers for enforcing these laws. The "slanderer" never discovers the existence of a law or agreement until it has a distasteful personal application to him—and then he says the enactment of the said distasteful law was a scheme hatched by the officers, forgetting that he himself or his representatives had a hand in passing the law. The "slanderer" always cries, "Machine, machine, machine," if it so happens that he cannot oust the incumbent officers, forgetting (purposely) that a labor union never has and never will be successful except when run in "machine" fashion. Even the very people the "slanderer" works for are running in "machine" order, and he is a part of that "machine."—Nashville Labor Advocate.

#### WINNING.

It takes a little courage  
And a little self-control,  
And some grim determination  
If you want to reach a goal.  
It takes a deal of striving,  
And a firm and stern set chin,  
No matter what the battle,  
If you are really out to win.

There's no easy path to glory,  
There's no rosy road to fame,  
Life, however we may view it,  
Is no simple parlor game;  
But its prizes call for fighting,  
For endurance and for grit,  
For a rugged disposition  
And a "don't-know-when-to-quit."

You must take a blow or give one,  
You must risk and you must lose,  
And expect that in the struggle,  
You will suffer from a bruise,  
But you mustn't wince or falter,  
If a fight you once begin;  
Be a man and face the battle—  
That's the only way to win.

—Detroit Free Press.

# American Federation .. of Labor News ..

## CARPENTERS VOTE TO REAFFILIATE.

Washington, June 1.—Since the St. Louis convention of the Building Trades Department, A. F. of L., the United Brotherhood of Carpenters has not been affiliated with the department. The controversy was afterward taken up and amicably adjusted, and the United Brotherhood submitted to a referendum vote the question of reaffiliation with the department. That vote has been taken and resulted favorably, there being 32,077 votes for reaffiliation and 15,490 against.

## BUILDING TRADES DEPARTMENT CHARTERS.

Washington, June 1.—The Building Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, has recently granted charters for local departments at Fargo, N. D., and Fort Wayne, Ind., and applications are pending for the Indiana State Building Trades Council, Newburg, N. Y., and Kankakee, Ill.

## PROGRESS OF EIGHT-HOUR BILL.

Washington—The eight-hour bill passed by the house is now receiving the consideration of the Senate. Numerous amendments have been offered which, if adopted, would destroy the efficiency of the bill. Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire and Senator Lodge of Massachusetts are the two conspicuous senators desiring to amend the bill in a manner that would practically destroy its efficacy. Senator Lodge desired to insert a provision that where the Saturday half holiday was given, nine hours a day could be worked on five days of the week, with three hours on Saturday, and not be deemed a violation of the law. Senator Borah of Idaho, chairman of the senate committee on education and labor, and who has charge of the bill on the floor of the senate, opposed Senator Lodge's amendment and, after a considerable discussion, the Lodge amendment came to a vote, resulting in it being defeated by a vote of 35 to 14. There has been one amendment agreed to providing that the provisions of the bill shall not apply "until January 1, 1915, as to any contract or contracts entered into in connection with the construction of the Isthmian Canal."

This amendment is intended to have conditions in statu quo during the completion of the Panama Canal. Another amendment was accepted relating to construction and repair of levees or revetments necessary for protection against floods, etc. The senators who voted for the Lodge amendment, which would practically destroy the bill, are as follows: Bradley of Kentucky, Bryan of Florida, Burton of Ohio, Dillingham of Vermont, Fletcher of Florida, Gallinger of New Hampshire, Lippitt of Rhode Island, Lodge of Massachusetts, McLean of Connecticut, Oliver of Pennsylvania, Richardson of Delaware, Root of New York, Sanders of Tennessee, and Wetmore of Rhode Island. From the vote upon this amendment it can be safely predicted that the eight-hour bill will pass the senate, retaining all of its effective features.

## NOW UP TO STATE LEGISLATURES.

Washington—Secretary of State Knox has forwarded to the governors of all the states certified copies of the congressional resolution providing the states with an opportunity to vote on the proposed amendment to the constitution authorizing direct election of senators. The governors of the states are requested to bring the matter to the attention of the state legislatures for action. When the state department receives notice of ratification by three-fourths of the total number of states the amendment will be promulgated by the secretary of state, and will from then forward be a part of the constitution of the United States. There is no time limit within which an amendment must be ratified. The United States constitution provides that when the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states ratify any amendment proposed by congress it shall become a part of the constitution of the United States.

## COURT SUSTAINS LIABILITY ACT.

Washington.—The United States Supreme Court has handed down a decision holding that common carriers cannot set up "relief benefit contracts" as a bar to recovery for damages in cases of negligence. A brakeman in the employ of the Washington Terminal Company lost his arm in 1908 in a collision between two engines in the yards at the union stat-

ion. The suit for damages followed and the lower court held the section of the employers' liability act relied on for relief as unconstitutional. On appeal this decision was reversed, and another trial was had, which resulted in the court directing a verdict for the company on the ground that the company was not a common carrier. The court of appeals was appealed to again and that court ruled that the company was a common carrier. The United States Supreme Court now finally settles the issue, by deciding the issues in favor of the injured brakeman, which carries \$7,500 in damages.

#### PROPOSED MINIMUM WAGE BILL.

Portland, Ore.—A minimum wage bill which will permit no man over 20 years of age to work as a clerk, mechanic, railroad man, bookkeeper or factory hand for more than ten hours a day nor more than six days a week, for less than \$2.50, has been prepared by direction of the State Federation of Labor and will be placed on the ballot in the coming November election. It is also proposed that women are not to be employed a greater period of time for a minimum wage of \$1.65 per day. Children under 16 are not to be permitted to labor for less than 15 cents per hour for not more than six hours per day, and then only in harvest time. Farm work is placed in another class with \$1.65 minimum per day, with board not to be charged in excess of \$4.00 per week.

#### SPEECH BEFORE CONVENTION.

Harrisburg.—President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor addressed the convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers on Friday afternoon, May 17. There were over 800 delegates present and gave close attention to the address. The officials of the engineers' organization some time ago invited Mr. Gompers to address the convention, and from the discussion which came as a result of the address by the Federation's president there is being developed a sentiment that the engineers should seriously consider the advisability of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

#### IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

Washington.—The bureau of immigration and naturalization has just issued its March immigration bulletin showing the number of immigrants landing at the various ports in the United States. As before noted in the News Letter the Italians coming from southern portion of Italy are still in the lead numerically,

and it would appear that if this ratio is continued southern Italy will be depopulated. The number of Southern Italians landing during the month of March reached 19,044. Other nationalities coming to this country are as follows: Polish, 9,813; German, 6,092; Hebrews, 5,860; Greeks, 5,428; Croatians and Slovaniens, 3,929; Northern Italians, 3,544. The remaining number of immigrants landing came from about 27 different countries. The total immigration for March was 91,185.

#### INJUNCTION LIMITATION BILL PASSES.

#### House of Representatives Passes Labor's Anti-Injunction Bill by an Overwhelming Majority.

Washington.—The house of representatives on Tuesday, May 14, passed the Clayton injunction limitation bill by a vote of 243 yeas to 31 nays. The Clayton measure is practically a committee bill. The original anti-injunction bill was introduced by W. B. Wilson, coal miner, and chairman of the House Labor Committee. The bill came up for discussion pursuant to a rule introduced by the rules committee, and upon the passage of the rule took the measure from the calendar for general debate and action. The rule under which the discussion proceeded provided that only one amendment should be offered by the judiciary committee opposition to the bill, which was presented by Congressman Sterling of Illinois. The prominent features of the bill as passed provide that no injunction shall be issued without previous notice, giving an opportunity to be heard on behalf of the parties to be enjoined, but if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court or judge that irreparable injury is likely to issue, authority is given to issue a temporary restraining order, but such order must define the injury and state why it is irreparable, and why the order was granted without notice, and the effect of the order shall only run for seven days unless extended or renewed for a like period. It is also provided that in the issuing of injunctions, security must be given by the applicant conditioned upon the payment of such costs and damages as may be incurred or suffered by any party who may be found to have been wrongfully enjoined or restrained thereby. Also that every injunction issued shall set forth the reasons for the issuance of the same in specific terms. The concluding paragraph of the bill provides that no restraining order shall prohibit any person or persons from recommending, advising or persuading others by peaceful

means to terminate their employment or from attending at or near a house or place where any person resides or works, or carries on business, or happens to be, for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information, or peacefully persuading any person to work or to abstain from work, or from ceasing to patronize, or to employ any party to a trade dispute, or from recommending, advising or persuading others by peaceful means so to do, and concludes that any individual shall not be enjoined from doing any act or thing which might lawfully be done in the absence of any dispute between an employer and employees. The bill now goes to the senate for action.

#### FREIGHT HANDLERS' STRIKE.

Washington.—It is reported that the officials of the International Brotherhood of Railway Freight Handlers have ordered on strike the members of their unions in various sections of the country. This action came as a sequence to the Chicago freight handlers' strike.

#### PRESSMEN'S STRIKE.

Washington.—The Chicago Pressmen's strike is still on. The pressmen on the San Francisco Examiner, a Hearst publication, are out on order of the International president. Negotiations are in progress in Chicago with a view of reaching some understanding.

#### CIGARMAKERS' CONVENTION.

Chicago.—The referendum vote recently taken by the membership of the Cigarmakers' International Union on the holding of a convention resulted favorably. The convention will be held in Baltimore, Md., beginning the third Tuesday in September. This will be the first convention to be held in sixteen years, and no doubt will be attended by delegates from practically every local organization attached to the International.

#### CHILD LABOR BILL SIGNED.

Washington—What is known as the uniform child labor law has been passed by both houses of the Arizona State Legislature and been signed by the Governor.

#### CONDUCTORS BOOST UNION LABEL.

Oklahoma City.—The local organization of the order of Railway Conductors of this city by resolution has taken a decided stand in favor of the union label on clothing. The chairman of the local committee of adjustments has been instructed

that when passenger conductors are ordered to get new uniforms it must be insisted that the firms manufacturing the same must supply the union label. This is one of the important results being achieved through agitation by the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

#### POPULAR VOTE BILL CARRIES.

Washington.—By a vote of 237 to 39 the house of representatives receded from its former position and accepted the Bristow amendment to the joint resolution proposing to amend the constitution providing that the United States senators shall be elected by the people of the several states. The amendment, as agreed to, will now be submitted to the several state legislatures for their ratification. If three-fourths of the states ratify this amendment it will become an accomplished fact.

#### ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

London.—An effort is being made to organize London's large army of electrical workers of all grades. This is being done by the Electrical Trade Union, which has during the past two years made tremendous progress numerically, financially and intellectually. As a result of the increased membership wages have risen considerably in many parts of the United Kingdom, but London, although it has trebled its strength needs the whole mass of electricians to wipe away many of the wrongs which they humbly have to suffer. London electricians, by combination and solidarity, could gain many advantages, and the effort to rally them should be crowned with success. Employers are becoming so powerful that the only way in which to cope with them is to be well organized, and in all probability the electricians will play no small part in the Trade Union movement in the near future.

#### ST. PAUL, MINN., DOINGS.

St. Paul, Minn.—The labor forward movement of this city is a success and is proving equal to that held just previously in Minneapolis. While negotiations were in progress for a new scale of the printing pressmen, the Pioneer Press and Dispatch locked out the employees of the press rooms and issued an ultimatum that they could only return as individuals. Negotiations looking to a conference have been denied by the publishers. Carl Legien's visit to this city drew a large audience and the meeting was an unqualified success.



## Correspondence



Starbuck, Wash., May 22, 1912.  
Editor I. B. E. W. Magazine,

Springfield, Ill.

Dear Sir: I wish you would please put an ad in your magazine and try and locate my brother, Fred M. Ladd. He has carried a card in the I. B. E. W. for fifteen years or more I believe. He was a member of Lodge No. 79, Syracuse, N. Y., and I think, he was transferred to Local No. 80, Norfolk, Va., about seven years ago, but am not sure. He left Norfolk, where he had been employed in the Navy Yards, July, 1910, and came to Syracuse in his launch and stayed until July, 1911, when he started for Norfolk in his launch and never has been heard from since he arrived in New York city. He is about 40 years of age, weight about 145 pounds, and has dark brown curly hair and has a slight limp in his left leg when he walks.

Anybody knowing his whereabouts would please notify his mother, Mrs. C. M. Ladd, Jamesville, N. Y., Gen. Del., as she is very anxious to hear from him.

With best wishes,

C. M. Ladd,  
Ex-Member Local No. 80, Norfolk, Va.

St. Louis, May 16th, 1912.  
To the Electrical Worker.

A record that should be made in all labor journals and especially The Electrical Workers.

In St. Louis county, State of Missouri, on May 15th, 1912, The cause of the wage earner of the world, lost a true friend. Men come and men go, men of ability rise to appreciation but slowly. But in the death of Senator Thomas E. Kinney we are left almost without an unbiased friend. If ever true philanthropy was practiced, it was by Senator Kinney. He gave way to all political aspirations and bribes were a useless endeavor to change his purpose. He fought for better conditions, always having in mind the rank and file from which he came. At no time was he known to refuse support to what he thought justice to an unfortunate.

Born as he was "of the wage earners," never given the advantage of higher education, but placed on his own resources, he became a leader of his class and from there gradually climbed to a useful ally of the cause of labor. Fathered the child labor law of Missouri, in opposition to a very strong lobby, and the solons were taught the lesson that education and po-

litical trickery could not defeat true and honest sentiment, when supported by a man like Kinney, with no ulterior motive. Money could not buy him from the course he set, nor had threatened dangers terrors for him. He proceeded in a manner that evidenced the fact that he had studied the proposition and was there to win or lose, but fight it out, and when the fight was over, Kinney as well as the rest interested knew the work was strenuous. A man engaged in a much condemned business, known as a saloon keeper, also a politician, and condemned by those that did not take the pains to get acquainted with him and his views. If justice is done the name of Senator Thomas E. Kinney will remain a holy memory in the labor movement.

Any man that loved children as he did can never be considered bad, and no worthy cause of charity ever passed him without knowing they had come in contact with a sympathizer. His friends are legion, his enemies are quiet, through respect for the man that had views and was never averse to expressing them.

May his memory ever remain with us. Although in no way sanctimonious he was a true friend, and ever ready helper to the oppressed.

Some may laud him with better language, but none can give him more true good feeling than

Yours fraternally,

Baldy.

St. Louis, Mo., May 18, 1912.  
Editor Electrical Workers:

Just to let you know that we are still up and doing in this neck of the woods will drop you these few lines for the Worker.

East St. Louis is not in good shape by any means and can say but little for St. Louis, things seem to have slipped a cog somewhere. The only live organization around here seems to be Local No. 1 of the recognized faction. No. 309 of East St. Louis seems to have been chорoformed; pity, too, as it was a live one when it was right. And good old No. 2. That was the banner fixer. Local seems to be in hard lines. That Local that always had money to give and was good at giving it, in the old days, has now to borrow funds from the District Council to keep her head above water.

Something is radically wrong and the policies must change if we are again to

see these spots in their former shape when it was necessary to show you had the goods in order to work at the business. If this is the result of taking secession medicine and damned expensive medicine it was, I for one say let's change the brand and a good many more of the old boys tell me they feel the same way about it. To cap it all old No. 1 was unseated from the Tri-Cities Central body at Granite City at their meeting of May 15th.

Following is an extract from the minutes of that meeting under the heading "Communications."

(From A. F. of L. acknowledging receipt of \$10.00 per capita tax for year of 1912 and notifying council that unless seceding electrical workers was unseated and information. Received to the effect that the A. F. of L. constitution had been enforced on or before May 20th, 1912, the charter of this council would stand revoked.

After discussion of probability of electrical workers reaching an early agreement and upon motion contents of communication was ordered, received and complied with.)

This action leaves the Reid-Murphy men with no affiliation whatever.

And should be evidence enough for any one that the secession game is not practical and don't pay.

Some of the East St. Louis boys tell me that that have quit paying per capita tax to any one and from their statements no blame is due to them for so doing and there is good reason to believe that when they again send in per capita it will be to the recognized body where they can get recognition and support from organized labor in general.

The secession movement has been expensive to this part of the country. Believe me, I know. And it will be a happy time when all the old boys are again under one banner fighting side by side for conditions and when they are, as they certainly will be the next secession movement that passes this way will be presented with a brick house. One brick at a time.

Figuring I have taken up enough of your time and space, hoping you can read this and that it escapes the waste basket, I am,

Yours for unity and peace,  
J. C. M.

Worcester, Mass., May 31, 1912.

No. 96 is still doing business at the same old stand. Regular meetings second and fourth Mondays at E. First and Third streets. We are adding new members every meeting and having good attendance, especially the linemen. The inside-men are attending a little better than they were a few months ago except about

forty-five of them, whom we seldom see only long enough to pay their dues.

We are having quite a run on our sick benefit fund. Brother H. H. McDonaugh was out two weeks, Brother C. W. Jandron has been sick four weeks and is still in the hospital, and Brother Arthur White fell from a pole and broke both arms and one rib.

But I am pleased to say so far we have been able to pay all benefits as they become due.

A few weeks ago Brother C. L. Curtis was killed by a live wire. He had been a member since December 4th, 1911.

Local No. 96, I. B. E. W.

June 4th, 1912.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Local Union No. 340 of Sacramento, Calif., and the Sacramento Building Trades Council is mourning the loss of our beloved Brother John F. Hearney, who for many years was an active worker in the cause of trade unionism.

Brother Hearney died of blood poisoning at his home, 706 14th street, Sacramento, Calif. He was prominent in labor circles of Sacramento for the past eight years and had a host of friends, whose interest he was always seeking to safeguard.

He was Past President of Local Union No. 340 and Business Agent of the Sacramento Building Trades Council, and for two terms was delegate at large to the State Building Council's convention. He was a native of California.

Resolutions of condolence were drawn up and adopted by the Building Trades Council and Local Union No. 340.

He is survived by his widow and one child. His mother, Mrs. B. Hearney and four sisters, Mrs. Winifred Coffancy, Mrs. T. B. Roach, Mrs. J. Driscoll and Miss L. C. Hearney, all of San Francisco, Calif.

Brother Hearney was one of the most popular Electrical Worker on the Pacific coast, and ever ready to lend assistance to a needy brother, he finding him wanting.

E. M. Fish, J. O. Barton and L. T. Weber accompanied his body to San Francisco, where it was interred.

J. M. Coale,

Local Union No. 340.

Springfield, Ill., June 5th, 1912.

The following circular letter was mailed to all seceding Local Unions. We are in hopes that same will meet with their approval. It is self explanatory. We feel that our membership will appreciate the efforts, we are making to bring about harmony among the Electrical Workers of the country.

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed resolution, adopted by the International Executive Board of the International Brotherhood of Electrical

Workers, affiliated with and recognized by the American Federation of Labor and all departments thereof, April 6th, 1912, was submitted to all Electrical Workers under date of April 11th, 1912.

We are pleased to state that the resolution has met with general favor in all parts of our jurisdiction, with the result that, up to the present writing, over thirty-five Local Unions have been added to our Brotherhood.

Recently, representatives of our Brotherhood attended a joint meeting of the Executive Boards of Local Union Nos. 17 and 18 of Detroit, Mich., which was called for the purpose of talking over the enclosed resolution, as some parts of it had been misinterpreted by those opposed to our Brotherhood, for the purpose of preventing Local Unions from joining forces with us.

After a lengthy discussion, the Executive Boards of the above Local Unions submitted the following, as a basis upon which all Local Unions of Electrical Workers not affiliated with our Brotherhood could join forces with us, thereby uniting our Brotherhood again.

**PROPOSITION OF LOCAL UNIONS  
NOS. 17 AND 18, DETROIT, MICH.**

"All Local Unions or members thereof to be immediately placed in good standing on the Brotherhood's books and entitled to all rights and privileges guaranteed to Local Unions and members under the Constitution, upon payment of current per capita.

"Where District Councils are now in existence, one organizer shall be maintained, and more where the size and importance of the District Council may require and warrant. Their salary and expenses to be paid by the General Office."

The International President, to whom this proposition was submitted, immediately agreed to same and submitted it to the International Executive Board, with the recommendation that same be adopted.

We are pleased to state that the International Executive Board voted to adopt the proposition, and it thereby became a part of the general proposition herewith enclosed, and will remain in effect up to and including the 30th of June, 1912.

We sincerely trust that all Local Unions will take favorable action on this proposition and join forces with our Brotherhood, and co-operate with us in our efforts to bring about a united and comprehensive Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The proposition is liberal to the extreme and contains no subterfuges whatsoever, but means just what it states, regardless of what is said by those opposing the uniting of our Brotherhood.

We beg to inform you that no appeal

from the decision of Judge Phillips in the Court of Common Pleas in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, can be heard until the Fall term of the Circuit Court, which opens early in October, owing to the fact that the opposition failed to furnish the Circuit Court with the minutes of the recent trial, which is required by the Circuit Court, although their attorneys were notified in ample time by our attorneys to have the testimony transcribed.

It is very evident by this action that it is their intent to delay the appeal from being heard as much as possible, if they have any intent to appeal at all.

It was the general understanding of the Rochester Convention to abide by the decision of the first court. Now that that decision has been rendered, we do not believe that any further delay should be indulged in. All Local Unions should join forces with us, and help to make our Brotherhood bigger, greater and more powerful than ever before, and when our next convention is held, if there are any laws in our Constitution, or any officers that the majority of our membership should desire changed, every Local Union can send a delegate there and use their votes to that end. This is the only practicable way to get rid of unsatisfactory officers or laws, and all Local Unions should bear in mind that unless they are affiliated with our Brotherhood, they will have no right to vote at our convention, for any change in our laws or our officers, that they may be opposed to.

Sincerely trusting that this will meet with your favorable consideration, I am,

Yours fraternally,

F. J. McNulty,  
Int. Pres.

**GROWTH OF BELL SYSTEM.**

In the annual report of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company for 1911, made public recently, the growth of the Bell system is indicated by figures showing an increase of 749,906 in the number of stations, making a total at the end of the year of 6,632,625, of which 2,158,454 are operated by connecting companies. The total wire mileage has been increased to nearly 13,000,000,000, of which nearly half is underground and the new 450-mile subway between Boston and Washington has been completed except for the drawing in of some of the cables.

Net earnings for the year are given as \$33,301,245, an increase of \$1,368,031 over 1910.

Don't condemn unjustly your officers, Local or National, they are only human.

**LOCAL Union Official**  
**Receipts up to and in-**  
**cluding the 10th of the**  
**current month ☺ ☺ ☺**

Members' receipts received from Local Unions from May 11 to June 10:

L. U.	From	To	From	To
377			120942	120960
381			123662	123665
381			123667	123750
381			210751	210860
384			29016	29060
396			161547	161600
402			29822	29826
404			140453	140535
419			198584	198681
427			23968	23996
			85317	85488
			163585	163603
			84338	84485
			126371	126448
12	59652	60000	470	
6	70501	70662	481	
20	217594	217606	501	
22	97627	97677	503	
23	97039	97043	506	
24	123991	124059	527	
34	92988	93000	528	
30	135859	135880	534	
41	87168	87298	536	
41	111694	111750	536	
41	152251	152334	541	
49	94839	94953	565	
52	88660	88740	565 (Sub.)	
61	28717	28750	581	
61	85501	85708	581	
68	51067	51141	588	
69	62271	62306	592	
80	29885	29906	595	
85	68384	68510	617	
86	52076	52162	620	
96	179779	179847	620	
98	81041	81166	625	
102	174844	174871	631	
103	206496	206878	643	
104	81810	81972	644	
108	13730	13754	648	
124	52614	52775	659	
134	65801	66000	664	
134	99001	99750	666	
134	69001	69750	667	
134	74251	75000	668	
134	61501	61885	679	
135	49487	49500	682	
136	19929	19967	685	
141	145558	145600	695	
149	93260	93298	699	
184	18506	.....	702	
184	18517	18542	703	
187	18818	18825	706	
189	20397	20402	707	
190	78879	78902	709	
212	192937	.....	710	
212	192939	192969	714	
233	19471	19488	718	
247	188764	189000	720	
247	35251	35497		
254	216524	216627		
255	205591	205629		
259	50338	50360	L. U. No. 49—Nos. 94937, 38, 39, 40, 43,	
267	83054	83083	45, 46, 47, 48, 49 and 52.	
270	22837	22853	L. U. No. 136—No. 19961.	
282	90106	90121	L. U. No. 255—Nos. 205623, 24, 25.	
292	214341	214450	L. U. No. 336—Nos. 64610, 21, 22, 23, 24	
306	52601	52602	and 25.	
336	64543	64641	L. U. No. 381—No. 210761, Inc. 210770.	
349	94354	94368	L. U. No. 381—No. 210851, Ins. 210855.	
355	37517	37531	L. U. No. 699—Nos. 117073, 74 and 75.	
358	26388	26395	L. U. No. 709—Nos. 189888, 89, 90, 95,	
369	164569	164612	97, 98, 189901, 189903.	

**MISSING RECEIPTS.**

L. U. No. 49—Nos. 94937, 38, 39, 40, 43,  
 45, 46, 47, 48, 49 and 52.  
 L. U. No. 136—No. 19961.  
 L. U. No. 255—Nos. 205623, 24, 25.  
 L. U. No. 336—Nos. 64610, 21, 22, 23, 24  
 and 25.  
 L. U. No. 381—No. 210761, Inc. 210770.  
 L. U. No. 381—No. 210851, Ins. 210855.  
 L. U. No. 699—Nos. 117073, 74 and 75.  
 L. U. No. 709—Nos. 189888, 89, 90, 95,  
 97, 98, 189901, 189903.



## OBITUARY



B. S. Barskey, L. U. No. 9, Chicago, Ill.  
Everett Kelly, L. U. No. 124, Kansas City,  
Mo.  
G. Blieweiss, L. U. No 534, New York,  
N. Y.  
Jos. Laughlin, L. U. No. 49, Chicago, Ill.  
John B. Sherburn, L. U. No. 534, New  
York, N. Y.  
Geo. St. Denis, L. U. No. 9, Chicago, Ill.  
Geo. Schwer, L. U. No. 140, Schenectady,  
N. Y.  
E. J. Clancy, L. U. No. 534, New York,  
N. Y.  
H. Snavely, L. U. No. 694, Youngstown,  
Ohio.  
Geo. McGibney, L. U. No. 134, Chicago,  
Ill.  
Samuel Anderson, L. U. No. 534, New  
York, N. Y.  
Jas. Lowell, L. U. No. 38, Cleveland,  
Ohio.  
D. W. Cameron, L. U. No. 104, Boston,  
Mass.  
R. W. Cromwell, L. U. No. 708, Brainerd, Minn.

# Trade Notes

The charter has been filed authorizing the building of an interurban railway between Dallas and Austin, which will run through Palestine. This interurban has been talked of for several years, and now seems in good shape to be carried through.

By a vote of 1031 to 111, Shreveport citizens recently granted the local traction company a franchise to build an electric line to the Cedar Grove factory addition, three miles south of the city.

In carrying forward a campaign for raising \$60,000 as a bonus to secure an interurban line between El Paso and Ysleta, a plan was adopted recently to secure the co-operation of every citizen and make it a popular move. Tickets have been issued good for a round trip on the line when built and these are being sold at a dollar each. People are buying them singly and in bunches.

The Lawton Railway & Lighting Company has been incorporated for \$375,000, the object being to build an interurban from that city to Medicine park, a distance of 16 miles. It is stated that actual construction work will begin next month. The incorporators are B. R. Stephens, W. H. Fuller, R. L. Schleig, B. W. Hilgard and B. E. Tabler, all of McAlester.

## BIRMINGHAM & SOUTHEASTERN RAILWAY TO INSTALL TELEPHONES.

The Birmingham & Southeastern Railway Company is another of the South's railroad systems to enter the ranks of those using the telephone for train dispatching. With this end in view they have recently placed an order with the Western Electric Company for the apparatus necessary to equip ten way stations with selective signalling apparatus.

The selective apparatus to be used is the well known Western Electric No. 102-B type selector set, operating with local battery and equipped with the No. 50 type selector.

The telephone circuit is to be of No. 14 B. & S. gauge copper wire, and will be approximately 46 miles in length, extending from Union Springs to Electric, Ala. The train dispatcher will be located at Union Springs.

The construction gang of the Southwestern Telephone & Telegraph Company is at work at Flatonia putting up new poles and stringing new wires.

The Southwestern Telephone Company has applied to the city council for a 20-year franchise in Huntsville. The matter was taken under advisement.

The Roanoke Farmers' Telephone Company has been organized and started business this week with nearly every farm in that section of the parish as a subscriber.

The Hardy (Ark.) Telephone Company was recently sold to R. M. Gay, who resumes control at once. The Hardy Telephone Company was organized at that place about a year ago, and has connections with intermediate points and the Southwestern Telephone Company at Hardy.

With fifteen trade unionists in Congress results are being accomplished. Efforts should be put forth to elect fifteen more trade unionists.

## BROTHERHOOD RAILWAY CARMEN.

Kansas City, May 25.—The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen has just issued a charter for a local union at Sarnia, Ont., Canada.

## CASES AGAINST ORGANIZER DROPPED.

Muscatine, Ia. — All suits brought against Organizer Emmett T. Flood of the American Federation of Labor on allegations growing out of the button workers' strike have been dismissed at the request of the county attorney.

Don't neglect to pay your dues and assessments when due and blame it on your Financial Secretary when your traveling card is questioned by another Local Union.

Don't shirk your work, and then condemn the foreman or your employers for laying you off.



## Miscellaneous



### Editor Electrical Workers:

Enclosed please find speech of Henry F. Hilfers, Secretary of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, and the Essex Trades Council of Newark, N. J., delivered in the Senate Chamber, Trenton, N. J., March 6th, 1912.

Brother Hilfers, in his speech, voiced the sentiments of an overwhelming majority of trade unionists of the State of New Jersey.

As we believe the speech will be of interest to the Electrical Workers of the country, I am sending it to you with request that the same be published in the June issue of our Worker.

The electrical work is not any too brisk at the present time, but the prospects for a busy summer and fall are very bright.

Yours fraternally,  
Ampere.

**Speech of Henry F. Hilfers.**  
The Senate being in Committee of the Whole on the Local Option Bill No. 185.

Mr. Hilfers said:

Mr. Chairman, Honorable Senators, Ladies and Gentlemen: I come here today in my official capacity as Secretary of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor and the Essex Trades Council of Newark, to speak in opposition to this bill.

The saloon should not be made a political issue. That is what we say. Some people are trying to make it a political issue. The saloon is a moral and an economic issue and not a political issue from our standpoint and from a moral, economic standpoint we are opposed to this bill, and we are opposed to Local Option and to Prohibition.

Taken from the economic standpoint we have approximately these figures: Members of labor unions directly employed by the brewing industry in this state, over 5,000 men. These consist of brewers, drivers, chauffeurs, stablemen, bottlers, engineers, firemen, machinists, carpenters, cabinet makers and various other mechanics, working on an average of eight hours per day, and at an average wage of nineteen dollars per week, which is approximately one hundred thousand dollars per week. This does not include office help, agents and collectors.

The brewers also employ indirectly about two thousand other mechanics at

union wages and union hours, paying them all the way from seventeen dollars to thirty-five dollars a week.

This means that at least thirty thousand people, men, women and children, are dependent for livelihood on this industry.

We still have the saloons. They again employ thousands of people under union conditions directly, and indirectly they employ thousands more. Reduced to figures, at least twenty thousand more are dependent for livelihood on the saloon industry. The saloons of Essex county sell the entire output of 500 union cigarmakers each year, and also sell hundreds of thousands of union cigars made elsewhere.

Members of labor unions today, as a class, are moderate drinkers, despite the belief to the contrary. I have been connected with labor unions since 1881. I have seen the gradual change that has taken place, and it was not done by law. I will tell you how it was done; the members of labor unions drink mostly beer, ale and light wines; the men among us who are hard drinkers and stay away from work on account of over-indulgence are few today; indeed, members of our organizations work steadier, and the hard drinker is not looked upon with favor and very quickly loses his standing with his fellow men.

The reason that there is less over-indulgence among the members of trade unions is manifold. A higher standard of wages, better conditions and less hours of work have given men of toil a chance to uplift themselves, to educate themselves, and to give their wives and children comfortable and better homes, better clothes and better education. Through all this they naturally got back their self-respect, which they had practically lost under the old system of low wages and long hours, sometimes working seven days a week. Under these conditions, his only solace was the cup that cheers.

A great many unions have benefits—practically all of them have benefits of different kinds in case of sickness—and invariably if it is found that a man has become sick through drink, he receives no benefit.

So today, I claim that we are the force that is back of True Temperance—not as Local Optionists, not as Prohibitionists, but as men who believe that there is no wrong in drinking a glass of beer,

nor in patronizing a well-conducted saloon, where you can sit down and exchange your opinions with your fellow-man on any subject that you choose. That is more than you can do in a good many other places.

On the other hand, what do our friends, the Local Optionists and Prohibitionists offer us? What have they ever done toward raising the wages and shortening the hours of the men and women who toil? Nothing to speak of. I will cite you an instance. Five or six years ago, I was investigating the condition of labor among the brick-yards of the State of New Jersey. I found in those brick-yards that the men had been taken almost from the ships as they landed, and had been put to work in these brick-yards at a dollar and thirty-five cents per day. They were lodged and fed in the company's houses, and they were charged seventy-five or eighty cents a day for their board. They were given a certain task to do as a day's labor, and when they were done they worked over-time.

If a man was steady and worked hard he could make two days' overtime a week, but what did he get? He worked the two days' over-time in the week, but the company deducted two days' board that he did not get. I understand that one of the parties that owned that brick-yard—I don't know whether he was aware of these conditions or not—but he was the employer, and I understand that he is one of the largest contributors to the Local Option movement.

It is a well known fact that in these days of working machinery at high tension, a glass of beer is an absolute benefit to workmen, and to a large number of toilers it becomes a necessity.

Why should not the laboring man be permitted to enjoy his glass of beer in the saloon and in the open? It is not always a matter of choice with the workers where he drinks his glass of beer; for, unlike some of the advocates of Local Option, he cannot have it and enjoy it at home. I don't think anyone will deny that there are Local Optionists who take a drink; in fact, I know some of them. Local Optionists cannot say a good word for the saloon; yet many a poor fellow, down and out, hungry and without a place to sleep, got something more than sympathy when he went into a saloon, he got something to eat and the price of a bed. These are facts. When they went elsewhere they got sympathy. If you have ever tried to live on sympathy, you know what it is.

They want to stop us from taking a glass of beer in the open. They want to inaugurate the "blind tiger" and the "speakeasy," where generally rank poison, called whiskey, is sold to those

who may patronize such places. They want to enact that farce called Prohibition. They want to destroy industries that employ thousands of men at high wages and short hours, and upon whom at least fifty thousand persons are dependent in this state. They want to throw workers upon the streets without making provision for a single man to get a job at some other trade or calling. They want to deprive cities of their excise revenue, property owners of their rent, communities of their taxes, and workmen of their wages, without making a single provision to fill in this gap. And who, in the end, is it that suffers the most? It is the workers, the members of the organized trades, whom I represent.

We men of labor are not in favor of the dive and brothel, and we will assist in wiping them out in any community. We want decently conducted saloons, and to these we cannot see any objection.

Prohibitionists and Local Optionists have often stated how much territory they have won over to their side in the United States, and I want to say this: If you will show me a city or a state where Prohibition or Local Option exists, I will show you, with few exceptions, a city or state where wages are low and hours are long. Yes; and even worse conditions exist.

I have heard the statement made in this very building, that on a certain southern railroad for three hundred miles not a single saloon exists, nor a beer sign exposed. I do not doubt the truth of this; but I want to state that along that southern railroad, in that same three hundred miles, lower wages are paid, longer hours are worked, more misery exists, and more child labor exists than in all the rest of the United States put together.

During the recent discussion in the Senate at Washington over the Children's Bureau Department, which has for its object the welfare of American children, some shocking testimony was furnished by Commissioner Neill, who is connected with the Bureau of Commerce and Labor. Illiteracy among the children in cotton mill families in the southern Prohibition states is appalling. This investigation had to do with native Americans exclusively, and not foreigners. Out of a total of 781 fathers reporting, 273 could neither read nor write. Of the 815 mothers reporting, 346 could neither read nor write. Of the 1,030 children reporting between the ages of twelve and twenty years, 240 could neither read nor write. In nearly all of the southern states four months in a year fulfills the school term. "The housing conditions," says Commissioner Neill, "beggar description."

Since the southern states are supposed to be saloonless, and since one of the pet arguments of the Local Optionist and his twin brother the Prohibitionist is that the saloon subscribes about sixty-five per cent of our paupers and criminals to the dependency and crime calendar of the nation, what explanation have you gentlemen to make to these reports of the Bureau of Commerce and Labor?

Would it not be far better for this country and state if this great moral force which you claim to possess could be used for bettering the conditions, the hours and wages of the girls, of the women and the children, that are now compelled to work long hours, for short wages, in stores, mills and factories, some girls working at wages so low and under conditions so bad that a life of shame to some of them is preferable? If you doubt that these conditions exist, investigate the wages paid to girls in stores, and in the undergarment, hosiery, silk and textile mills. You will then get the facts.

Local Optionists and Prohibitions want to place all of the blame upon the liquor traffic for the immorality, prostitution and misery that exist. I want to say that they are wrong. The saloon is only an incident. Low wages, long hours, intolerable conditions, lie at the bottom of these evils.

I want to say to you, in all sincerity, that if you would use your energy and power in the uplift of these unprotected workers, and in forcing the child from the factory, you would accomplish an infinite good, and the saloon question would take care of itself.

#### COMPARATIVE COST OF BURNING TUNGSTEN AND CARBON LAMPS.

(By J. Francis McGuire.)

From the earliest recorded history of electrical advertising it has been the strenuous endeavor of the electric sign manufacturers to impress upon their prospective customers the advantage of using low volt tungsten sign lamps, but there were numerous objections, the first being that the lamps would not stand rough handling and were so easily broken, but this objection has been overcome till today the low voltage sign lamp is without doubt the most economical lamp for electric signs.

This method of illumination has been advocated by electric sign companies, owing to the fact that it cuts the current consumption from 50 to 60 per cent.

Since the 2 and 4 c. p. tungsten sign lamp has been on the market, it has, owing to its low operative cost, placed the electric sign within the reach of every merchant. Flashers and other

devices do not affect the life of the tungsten lamp to any greater extent than has been experienced with the old style carbon lamp.

The saving of current effected by the use of tungsten lamps is about 75 per cent, and the clear white light given by them is far more attractive in every respect.

Herewith is a comparative table showing cost between carbon and tungsten sign lamps:

2 c. p. lamp, carbon, uses 12 to 13 watts.

2 c. p. lamp, tungsten, uses  $2\frac{1}{2}$  watts.

4 c. p. lamp, carbon, uses 20 watts.

4 c. p. lamp, tungsten, uses 5 watts.

Take a sign with 200 lamps:

2 c. p. lamps, carbon, at  $12\frac{1}{2}$  watts each, 2500 watts.

2 c. p. lamps, tungsten, at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  watts each, 600 watts.

Saving, 1900 watts.

If the sign is burned for 5 hours per day:

30 days in a month, 150 hours.

Carbon lamps, total, 37.50 watts.

Tungsten lamps, total, 9.00 watts.

Saving, 28.50 watts.

The average cost of lamps to a customer, based on this quantity, would be:

Carbon, 17 cents each.

Tungsten, 36 cents each.

The average life of tungsten lamps, 2000 hours.

The average life of carbon lamps, 2000 hours.

Suppose these 200 lamps burned for 2000 hours:

The cost of tungsten lamps, \$72.

The cost of carbon lamps, \$34.

The cost of current consumed by tungsten lamps at 10 cents per kilowatt hour, \$120.

The cost of current consumed by carbon lamps, at 10 cents per kilowatt hour, \$500.

Cost of current plus cost of lamps:

Tungsten lamps, \$192.

Carbon lamps, \$354.

Making a total difference in the cost of operating the sign, for lamps and current, between tungsten and carbon, \$342 in favor of the tungsten lamp.

There may be some loss in tungsten lamps, which at the outside should not exceed 10 per cent. Therefore, decrease the saving by this amount, or \$34.20, making the total saving \$307.80.

The 4 c. p. carbon, at 20 watts times 200 lamps, 4000 watts.

4 c. p. tungsten, at 5 watts times 200 lamps, 1000 watts.

Saving, 3000 watts.

The cost of current consumed by carbon lamps at 10 cents per kilowatt hour, 40 cents per kilowatt hour.

The cost of current consumed by tungsten lamps, at 10 cents per kilowatt hour, 10 cents per kilowatt hour.

Cost of lamps and their life should be the same as 2 c. p.

Cost of current consumed by carbon lamps, 2000 hours, \$800.

Cost of current consumed by tungsten lamps, 2000 hours, \$200.

Cost of current, plus cost of lamps, tungsten, \$272.

Difference, \$462.

Less the 10 per cent for possible loss on tungsten, \$46.20.

Actual saving effected by the use of tungsten lamps, \$415.80.

It can readily be seen by comparison that the low operating cost of an electric sign where tungsten lamps are used is within the reach of any live merchant.

The 2 and 4 c. p. tungsten sign lamps are made for from 10 to 13 volts, operating in multiple series on alternate or direct current circuits, or in multiple with suitable transformers, having a ten to one ratio on alternating current circuits, so that on 110-volt service 11-volt lamps should be used, and on 120-volt service 12-volt lamps should be used.

The switch should always be connected to the service side of the transformer, in order to save core losses when the sign is not operating.

Flashing devices are not interfered with, but transformers must be located on the service side of such devices.

An extension of the interurban line from El Reno to Geary is said to be the next development projected by the Oklahoma Railway Company. This will make an extension from Oklahoma City westward for fifty miles, through one of the richest and most populous farm areas of Oklahoma. It is reported from Geary that Manager George Knox is favorably disposed towards the extension and that the citizens there are very much interested. Geary people, who have the matter up, believe the extension will be made this year.

Reorganized and named the San Angelo Power & Street Railway Company, with a capital stock of \$100,000, San Angelo's street car system is soon to be enlarged. New equipment is to be purchased, a new power house will be built, the lines are to be extended and improvements on the system are to be otherwise made. The system heretofore has been operated under the ownership of J. D. Sugg, unincorporated.

Work on the trolley line of the Southwestern Traction & Power Company, which is to run from Jennerette through New Iberia to Spanish Lake, is progress-

ing rapidly. Harry K. Johnson of the Chatham Construction Company has the work in charge. About three miles of roadbed below the city has been graded and a site for the power house has been purchased. The machinery for the plant is en route from the factories.

The Texarkana Gas & Electric Company has completed arrangements for the extension of their street car line from the street car barns on Rose Hill to Westmoreland Place, a new suburb on the Texas side, which it is proposed to make one of the choicest residence districts of the city. Property owners in the suburb and along the line of the proposed extension have raised a bonus of \$5,000 cash to secure the building of the line. This extension will require the laying of about two miles of tracks, and work on the same is to be started within the next few weeks.

#### OPPORTUNITY.

They do me harm who say I come no more

When once I knock and fail to find you in;

For every day I stand outside your door  
And bid you wake and rise to fight and win.

Weep not for golden ages on the wane;  
Each night I burn the records of the day;

At sunrise every soul is born again.

To vanish joys, be blind and deaf and dumb;  
My judgments seal the dead past with its dead,  
But never bind a movement yet to come.

Though deep in mire, wring not your hands and weep,

I lend my arm to all who say, "I can."  
No shamefaced outcast ever sunk so deep  
But he might rise and be again a man.

—Walter Malone.

An extension of the interurban line from El Paso to Geary is said to be the next development projected by the Oklahoma Railway company. This will make an extension from Oklahoma City westward for fifty miles, through one of the richest and most populous farm areas of Oklahoma. It is reported from Geary that Manager George Knox is favorably disposed towards the extension and that the citizens there are very much interested. Geary people, who have the matter up, believe the extension will be made this year.

## Elementary Lessons in Electricity and Magnetism

### LESSON III.—ELECTRIFICATION BY INDUCTION.

18. We have now learned how two charged bodies may attract or repel one another. It is sometimes said that it is the electricities in the bodies which attract or repel one another; but as electricity is not known to exist except in or on material bodies, the proof that it is the electricities themselves which are attracted is only indirect. Nevertheless there are certain matters which support this view, one of these being the electric influence exerted by an electrified body upon one not electrified.

Suppose we rub a ball of glass with silk to electrify it, and hold it near to a body that has not been electrified, what will occur? We take for this experiment the apparatus shown in Fig. 10, consisting of a long sausage-shaped piece of metal, either hollow or solid, held upon a glass support. This "conductor," so called because it is made of metal which permits electricity to pass freely through it or over its surface, is supported on glass to prevent the escape of electricity to the earth, glass being a non-conductor. The presence of the positive electricity of the glass ball near this conductor is found to *induce* electricity on the conductor, which, although it has not been

tive charge attracts negative and repels positive, and that this influence can be exerted at a distance from a body. If we had begun with a charge of negative electrification upon a stick of sealing-wax, the presence of the negative charge near the conductor would have induced a positive charge on the near end, and negative on the far end. This action, discovered in 1753 by John Canton, is spoken of as electric induction, or influence. It will take place across a considerable distance. Even if a large sheet of glass be placed between, the same effect will be produced. When the electrified body is removed both the charges disappear and leave no trace behind, and the glass ball is found to be just as much electrified as before; it has parted with none of its own charge. It will be remembered that on one theory a body charged positively is regarded as having *more* electricity than the things round it, while one with a negative charge is regarded as having *less*. According to this view it would appear that when a body (such as the + electrified glass ball) having *more* electricity than things around it is placed near an insulated conductor, the uniform distribution of electricity in that conductor is disturbed, the electricity flowing away from that end which is near the + body, leaving less than usual at that end, and producing more than usual at the other end. This view of things will account for the disappearance of all signs of electrification when the electrified body is removed, for then the conductor returns to its former condition; and being neither more or less electrified than all the objects around on the surface of the earth, will show neither positive nor negative charge.

19. If the conductor be made in two parts, so that while under the inductive influence of the electrified body they can be separated, then on the removal of the electrified body the two charges can no longer return to neutralize one another, but remain each on their own portion of the conductor, and may be examined at leisure.

If the conductor be not insulated on glass supports, but placed in contact with the ground, that end only which is nearest the electrified body will be found to be electrified. The repelled electricity is indeed repelled as far as possible—into the earth. One kind of electrification only is under these circumstances to be found, namely, the opposite kind to that

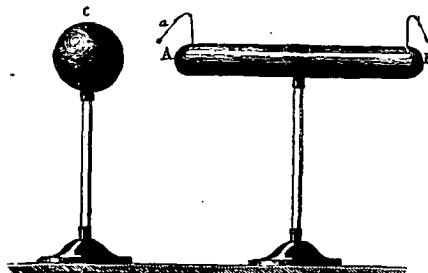


Fig. 10.

rubbed itself, will be found to behave at its two ends as an electrified body. The ends of the conductor will attract little bits of paper; and if pith-balls be hung to the ends they are found to be repelled. It will, however, be found that the middle region of the long-shaped conductor will give no sign of any electrification. Further examination will show that the two electrifications on the ends of the conductor are of opposite kinds, that nearest the excited glass ball being a negative charge, and that at the farthest end being an equal charge, but of positive sign. It appears then that a posi-

of the excited body, whichever this may be. The same effect occurs in this case as if an electrified body had the power of attracting up the opposite kind of charge out of the earth, though the former way of regarding matters is more correct.

The quantity of the two charges thus separated by induction on such a conductor in the presence of a charge of electricity, depends upon the amount of the charge, and upon the distance of the charged body from the conductor. A highly electrified glass rod will produce a greater inductive effect than a less highly electrified one; and it produces a greater effect as it is brought nearer and nearer. The utmost it can do will be to induce on the near end a negative charge equal in amount to its own positive charge, and a similar amount of positive electricity at the far end; but usually, before the electrified body can be brought so near as to do this, something else occurs which entirely alters the condition of things. As the electrified body is brought nearer and nearer, the charges of opposite sign on the two opposed surfaces attract one another more and more strongly and accumulate more and more densely, until, as the electrified body approaches very near, a spark is seen to dart across, the two charges thus rushing together to neutralise one another, leaving the induced charge of positive electricity, which was formerly repelled to the other end of the conductor, as a permanent charge after the electrified body has been removed.

20. We are now able to apply the principle of induction to explain why an electrified body should attract things that have not been electrified at all. Let a light ball be suspended by a silk thread (Fig. 11), and a rubbed glass rod held near it. The positive charge of the glass will induce a negative charge on the near side, and an equal amount of

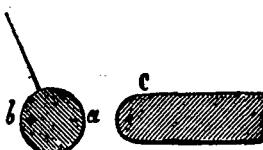


Fig. 11.

positive electrification on the farther side of the ball. The nearer half of the ball will therefore be attracted, and the farther half repelled; but the attraction will be stronger than the repulsion, because the attracted electricity is nearer than the repelled. Hence on the whole the ball will be attracted. It can easily be observed that if a ball of non-conducting substance, such as wax, be em-

ployed, it is not attracted so much as a ball of conducting material. This in itself proves that induction really precedes attraction.

21. **Inductive Capacity.**—We have assumed up to this point that electricity could act at a distance, and could produce these effects of induction without any intervening means of communication. This, however, is not the case, for Faraday discovered that the air in between the electrified body and the conductor played a very important part in the production of these actions. Had some other substance, such as paraffin oil, or solid sulphur, occupied the intervening space, the effect produced by the presence of the electrified body at the same distance would have been greater. The power of a body thus to allow the inductive influence of an electrified body to act across it is called its **inductive capacity** (see Article 49 and Lesson XXII.)

22. **The Electrophorus.**—We are now prepared to explain the operation of a simple and ingenious instrument, devised by Volta in 1775, for the purpose of procuring, by the principle of induction, an unlimited number of charges of electricity from one single charge. This instrument is the **Electrophorus** (Fig. 12). It consists of two parts, a round cake of resinous material cast in a metal dish or "sole," about 12 inches in diameter, and a round disc of slightly smaller diameter made of metal, or of wood covered with tinfoil, and provided with a glass handle.



Fig. 12

Shellac, or sealing wax, or a mixture of resin, shellac, and Venice turpentine, may be used to make the cake. A slab

of sulphur will also answer, but it is liable to crack. Sheets of hard ebonised indiarubber are excellent; but the surface of this substance requires occasional washing with ammonia and rubbing with paraffin oil, as the sulphur contained in it is liable to oxidise and to attract moisture. To use the electrophorus the resinous cake must be beaten or rubbed with a warm piece of woollen cloth, or, better still, with a cat's skin. The disc or "cover" is then placed upon the cake, touched momentarily with the finger, then removed by taking it up by the glass handle, when it is found to be powerfully electrified with a positive charge, so much so indeed as to yield a spark when the knuckle is presented to it. The "cover" may be replaced, touched, and once more removed, and will thus yield any number of sparks, the original charge on the resinous plate meanwhile remaining practically as strong as before.

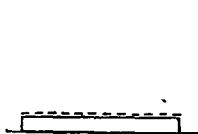


Fig. 13.

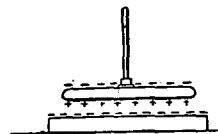


Fig. 14.

The theory of the electrophorus is very simple, provided the student has clearly grasped the principle of induction explained above. When the resinous cake is first beaten with the cat's skin its surface is negatively electrified, as indicated in Fig. 13. When the metal disc is placed down upon it, it rests really only on three or four points of the surface, and may be regarded as an insulated conductor in the presence of an electrified body. The negative electrification of the cake therefore acts inductively on the metallic disc or "cover," attracting a positive charge to its under side, and repelling a negative charge to its upper surface. This state of things is shown in Fig. 14. If now, the cover be touched for an instant with the finger, the negative charge of the upper surface (which is upon the upper surface being repelled by the negative charge on the cake) will be neutralised by electricity flowing in from the earth through the hand and body of the experimenter. The attracted positive charge will, however, remain, being bound as it were by its attraction towards the negative charge on the cake. Fig. 15 shows the condition of things after the cover has been touched. If, finally, the cover be lifted by its handle, the remaining positive charge will be no longer "bound" on the lower surface by attraction, but will distribute itself on both sides of the cover, and may be used to give a spark, as already said. It is clear that no part of the original charge

has been consumed in the process, which may be repeated as often as desired. As a matter of fact, the charge

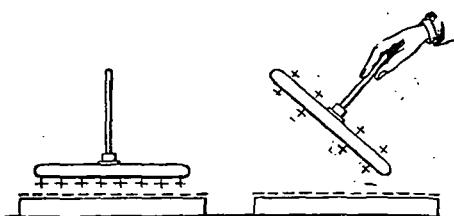


Fig. 15.

Fig. 16.

on the cake slowly dissipates—especially if the air be damp. Hence it is needful sometimes to renew the original charge by afresh beating the cake with the cat's skin. The labour of touching the cover with the finger at each operation may be saved by having a pin of brass or a strip of tinfoil projecting from the metallic "sole" on to the top of the cake, so that it touches the plate each time, and thus neutralizes the negative charge by allowing electricity to flow in from the earth.

Since the electricity thus yielded by the electrophorus is not obtained at the expense of any part of the original charge, it is a matter of some interest to inquire what the source is from which the energy of this apparently unlimited supply is drawn; for it cannot be called into existence without the expenditure of some other form of energy, any more than a steam-engine can work without fuel. As a matter of fact it is found that it is a little harder work to lift up the cover when it is charged with the + electricity than if it were not charged; for, when charged, there is the force of the electric attraction to be overcome as well as the force of gravity. Slightly harder work is done at the expense of the muscular energies of the operator; and this is the real origin of the energy stored up in the separate charges.

23. **Continuous Electrophori.** — The purely mechanical actions of putting down the disc on to the cake, touching it, and lifting it up, can be performed automatically by suitable mechanical arrangements, which renders the production of these inductive charges practically continuous. The earliest of such continuous electrophori was Bennet's "Doubler," the latest is Wimshurst's machine, described in Lesson V.

24. **"Free" and "Bound" Electricity.** — We have spoken of a charge of electricity on the surface of a conductor, as being "bound" when it is attracted by the presence of a neighboring charge of the opposite kind. The converse term "free" is sometimes applied to the ordinary state of electricity upon a charged conductor, not in the presence of a charge of an

opposite kind. A "free" charge upon an insulated conductor flows away instantaneously to the earth, if a conducting channel be provided, as will be explained in the next lesson. It is immaterial what point of the conductor be touched. Thus, in the case represented in Fig. 10, wherein a + electrified body induces—electrification at the near end, and + electrification at the far end of an insulated conductor, the—charge is "bound," being attracted, while the + charge at the other end, being repelled, is "free"; and if the insulated conductor be touched by a person standing on the ground, the "free" electricity will flow away to the earth through his body, while the "bound" electricity will remain, no matter whether he touch the conductor at the far end, or at the near end, or at the middle.

25. **Inductive method of charging the Goldleaf Electroscope.**—The student will now be prepared to understand the method by which a Gold-Leaf Electroscope can be charged with the opposite kind of charge to that of the electrified body used to charge it. In Lesson II. it was assumed that the way to charge an electroscope was to place the excited body in contact with the knob, and thus permit, as it were, a small portion of the charge to flow into the gold leaves. A rod of glass rubbed on silk being + would thus obviously impart + electrification to the gold leaves.

Suppose, however, the rubbed glass rod to be held a few inches above the knob of the electroscope, as is indeed shown in Fig. 7. Even at this distance the gold leaves diverge, and the effect is due to induction. The gold leaves, and the brass wire and knob, form one continuous conductor, insulated from the ground by the glass jar. The presence of the + electricity of the glass acts inductively on this "insulated conductor," inducing — electrification on the near end or knob, and inducing + at the far end, i. e., on the gold leaves, which diverge. Of these two induced charges, the — on the knob is "bound," while the + on the leaves is "free." If now, while the excited rod is still held above the electroscope, the knob be touched by a person standing on the ground, one of these two induced charges flows to the ground, namely the free charge—not that on the knob itself, for it was "bound," but that on the gold leaves which was "free"—and the gold leaves instantly drop down straight. There now remains only the — charge on the knob, "bound" so long as the + charge of the glass rod is near to attract it. But if, finally, the glass rod be taken right away, the — charge is no longer "bound" on the knob, but is "free" to flow into the leaves, which once

more diverge—but this time with a negative electrification.

26. **"The Return Shock."**—It is sometimes noticed that, when a charged conductor is suddenly discharged, a discharge is felt by persons standing near, or may even affect electroscopes, or yield sparks. This action, known as the "return-shock," is due to induction. For in the presence of a charged conductor a charge of opposite sign will be induced in neighboring bodies, and on the discharge of the conductor these neighboring bodies may also suddenly discharge their induced charge into the earth, or into other conducting bodies. A "return-shock" is sometimes felt by persons standing on the ground at the moment when a flash of lightning has struck an object some distance away.

#### LABOR LAWS RECENTLY PASSED BY NEW YORK.

The following laws, recommended by the state factory investigation commission, of which President Gompers was a member, have been passed by both houses of the New York state legislature:

- (1.) An act to amend the labor law in relation to fire prevention in factories, providing for fireproof receptacles, enclosed gas jets and prohibiting smoking.
- (2.) An act to amend the labor law in relation to fire drills in factories in which more than twenty-five persons are regularly employed, above the ground floor, at least once in every three months.
- (3.) An act to amend the labor law in relation to automatic sprinklers, requiring the installation of automatic sprinklers in every factory building over seven stories in height, in which wooden floors or wooden trim is used, and where more than 200 people are regularly employed.
- (4.) An act to amend the labor law so as to limit the occupancy of buildings or factories according to the size and number of exits.
- (5.) The New York City administration sponsored a bill to amend the city charter providing for fire drills in factories where deemed necessary by fire commission, and conferring adequate powers on officials for the enforcement thereof.
- (6.) An act providing for the registration of factories.
- (7.) An act providing for the prohibition of woman labor within four weeks after childbirth.
- (8.) An act providing for the physical examination of miners by a physician of the board of health upon their application for working papers. These enactments are considered a substantial achievement as the result of the commission's efforts to protect the lives of factory operatives and employees generally.

# Local Union Directory



This Directory is compiled from the quarterly reports furnished by local secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes.

Locals are composed of branches of the trade, as per the following signs:

- (a) Mixed. (e) Cranemen.
- (b) Linemen. (f) Cable Splicers.
- (c) Inside. (g) Switch-board Men.
- (d) Trimmers. (h) Shopmen.

(i) Fixture Hangers.

(c) No. 1, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets Friday night at 2801 Franklin avenue. President, J. M. Thompson, 2801 Franklin avenue; Vice-President J. B. Price; Financial Secretary, W. S. Peebles, 2801 Franklin avenue; Recording Secretary, W. B. Smith, 4339 Itasca street; Treasurer, James McGinn.

(c) No. 5, Pittsburg, Pa.—Meets every Thursday night at Union Labor Temple, Washington and Webster ave. President, J. R. Williams, 1307 Ivanhoe street; Vice-President, Chas. Gibson, Union Labor Temple; Financial Secretary, H. McDougal, 178 Ridenow avenue, West, Pittsburg, Pa.; Recording Secretary, W. A. Higrove, Union Labor Temple; Treasurer, Jas. E. Brown, 3459 Ward street.

(c) No. 6, San Francisco, Calif.—Meets Building Trades Temple, 200 Guerrero street. President, Geo. M. Fisk, 2417 Folsom street; Vice President, R. G. Alexander, 3940 Army street; Financial Secretary, P. A. Clifford, 80 Sycamore street; Recording Secretary, E. McKenzie, 1475 48th avenue; Treasurer, W. H. Urney, 469 14th street.

(b) No. 9, Chicago, Ill.—Meets Friday night at Musicians' Hall, 175 Washington street. President, James Slattery, 2431 Monroe street; Financial Secretary, J. W. Yount, 234 N. Clark street; Recording Secretary, A. M. Parish, 2516 Monroe street; Treasurer, James Sharp, 153 S. Western avenue.

(a) No. 12, Pueblo, Colo.—President, W. Nelson, Box 70; Vice-President, T. C. Burford, Box 70; Financial Secretary, L. C. Klinger, Box 70; Recording Secretary, R. O. Osborn, Box 70; Treasurer, J. F. Campbell, Box 70.

No. 20, New York, N. Y.—Meets every Monday night at 8 p. m., at 200 East 45th street. President, T. E. McCoy, 163 India street, Brooklyn; Financial Secretary, W. G. Thordsen, 605 East 138th street, New York City; Recording Secretary, P. L. Reeves, 471 Chauncey street, Brooklyn; Treasurer, J. C. Fischer, 2322 Tilден avenue, Flatbush, Brooklyn.

(c) No. 22, Omaha, Nebr.—Meets Wednesday (not holding meetings at present) at Labor Temple, 1312 Douglas street. President, W. S. Donaldson, General Delivery, Lincoln, Nebr.; Vice President, Henry Miller, 2821 North 24th street; Financial Secretary, J. Gibb, 524 South 41st street; Recording Secretary, Oscar Wm. Peterson, 2501 South 20th avenue; Treasurer, Geo. Otenburger, 927 South 24th street.

(a) No. 23, St. Paul, Minn.—Meet first and third Mondays of every month at Federation Hall, 3rd and Wabasha streets. President, J. F. Rice, 64 E. 11th street; Vice President, A. J. Flaherty, 236 Norris street; Financial Secretary, R. W. Holmes, 377 Aurora street; Recording Secretary, Wm. F. Schönenman, 1111 Goff avenue, West St. Paul, Minn.; Treasurer, N. Conoreya, 116 W. Cook street.

(b) No. 24, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Richmond Hall, 3rd avenue South and Fifth street. President, Harry Burton, 2933 42d avenue, south; Financial Secretary, Andy Peterson, 700 Erie street, southeast; Recording Secretary, E. O. Smith, 3029

43d avenue, south; Treasurer—A. M. Aune, 4210 32d avenue, south.

(a) No. 34, Peoria, Ill.—Meets every second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 123 South Adams street. President, Geo. W. Akers, 1803 Lincoln avenue; Vice-President, John Holligan, 1802 Willman street; Financial Secretary, Fred E. Klenke, 520 Russell street; Recording Secretary, W. W. Wade, 205 Knoxvill avenue; Treasurer, Ben Priddy, 208 South Jefferson, No. 38, Cleveland, Ohio.—President, R. C. Scaife, 503 Superior building; Vice President, W. Kavanaugh, 503 Superior building; Financial Secretary, H. McManigal, 503 Superior building; Recording Secretary, J. W. Hart, 503 Superior building; Treasurer, A. D. Shilland.

(c) No. 41, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets Tuesday night at 270 Broadway street. President, A. J. Woods, 423 Fulton street; Vice President, John Butler, 164 Thompson street; Financial Secretary, G. C. King, 179 Waverly street; Recording Secretary, Mont Getz, 209 Seneca street.

(d) No. 49, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first and third Tuesday each month at 63 West Randolph street, Chicago, Ill. President, Wm. F. Trader, 1930 North 44th Court; Vice President, Daniel Cahill, 115 East Chestnut street; Financial Secretary, Conrad Cornell, 3543 North 64th Court; Recording Secretary, Charles Kimmer, 1222 Diversity Parkway; Treasurer, Geo. Fahey, 2108 Jackson Place.

No. 50, Belleville, Ill.—Financial Secretary—L. Atwood, 116 West Main street.

No. 52, Newark, New Jersey.—Meets every second and fourth Fridays of each month at 85 Market street. President, Arthur Thomas, 43 Portland Place, Montclair, N. J.; Financial Secretary, Edmund Beatty, 304 South 9th street, Newark, N. J.; Recording Secretary, H. P. O'Hagan, 16 West End avenue, Newark, N. J.; Treasurer, Fred Rosseter, 27 Florence avenue, Irvington, N. J.

(a) No. 61, Los Angeles, Cal.—Meets every Tuesday of each month at 538 Maple avenue. President, B. Workman, 537 Gordon avenue, Hollywood; Financial Secretary, L. E. Mullins, 406 East 42nd street; Recording Secretary, J. S. Reif, 1340 West 46th street; Treasurer, W. F. Moore, 2715 Michigan avenue.

No. 64, Youngstown, Ohio.—President, H. M. Vetter, 200 West Myrtle avenue; Financial Secretary, L. Higley, R. R. No. 1, Girard, Ohio; Recording Secretary, Earl Bergman, 523 Crossman avenue.

(c) No. 68, Denver, Colo.—Meets each Monday night at Room 40, King Bl'k, 1627 Lawrence street; President, W. J. Hockett, 407 21st street; Vice President, C. B. Noxan, 2441 West 28th avenue; Financial Secretary, C. F. Oliver, 3012 Marion street, box 614; Recording Secretary, C. A. Bristow, 749 South Clarkson; Treasurer, R. H. Homil, 3882 Zenobia street.

No. 69, Dallas, Tex.—President, W. P. Anderson, 1509 Bryan street; Financial Secretary, Oscar Schon, 1508 Annex avenue; Recording Secretary, R. Lash, Box 292; Treasurer, L. B. Irwin, Gen. Del.

No. 78, Atlanta, Ga.—Recording Secretary, Geo. McKee, 14 Auburn avenue.

(a) No. 80, Norfolk, Virginia—Meets every Wednesday night at I. O. O. F. Hall, Church street. President, M. B. Holmes, 512 Fourth avenue, Portsmouth, Va.; Vice President, F. Howard, 913 West Boissevain avenue, Norfolk, Va.; Financial Secretary, T. J. Gates, 123 North Maltby avenue, Norfolk, Va.; Recording Secretary, H. J. Kraemer, 510 Fourth avenue, Portsmouth, Va.; Treasurer, R. A. Smith, Armistead Bridge Road, Norfolk, Va.

No. 82, Pittsfield, Mass.—Meets every Saturday afternoon.

(h) No. 85, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets third Friday in month at 240 State street. President, W. A. Weisgauer, 130 N. Ferry street; Vice-President, W. B. Wilke, Bellevue, Schenectady; Financial Secretary, C. V. Plato, 130 Front street; Recording Secretary, F. Schunick, 43 Robinson street, Schenectady; Treasurer, A. J. Lonusbury, 1020 Delamont avenue, Schenectady; (c) No. 86, Rochester, N. Y.—President, J. Keefe, 3 Martin street; Financial Secretary, J. H. Walls, 19 Howell avenue; Recording Secretary, M. Farrell, 659 North street; Treasurer, B. Pitt, 125 Bloss street.

(a) No. 96, Worcester, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at 419 Main street in Electrical Workers' Hall, E. B. 1st and 3rd. President, George H. Miller, P. O. Box 485, Worcester, Mass.; 1st Vice-President, A. F. White, 155 Lincoln street; 2d Vice-President, George Evans, 4 Grafton street place; Financial Secretary, Harry S. Goodwin, 93 Cutler street; Recording Secretary, Thomas L. Carney, 4 McCormick court; Treasurer, Samuel A. Strout, 419 Main street.

(c) No. 98, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets Tuesday in Lewer's Hall, 9th street and Spring Garden. President, James B. Sturgeon, 229 S. Ithan street; Vice-President, Geo. Daniels; Financial Secretary, John I. Burrows, 2822 Mercer street; Recording Secretary, Arthur Laird, 2507 W. Corless street; Treasurer, Frank P. Turner, 2345 S. Carlisle street.

No. 100, Fresno, Cal.—President, T. C. Vickers, box 309; Vice-President, F. S. Thomas, box 309; Financial Secretary, Geo. Glass, box 309; Recording Secretary, B. Greenwood, box 309; Treasurer, H. Courtright, box 309.

(c) No. 102, Paterson, New Jersey—Meets every Thursday night in Labor Institute building, 359 Van Houten street. President, John M. Webster, 785 East 18th street; Vice-President, John E. O'Connor, 626 East 23d street; Financial Secretary, Alva Bennett, 552 Lexington avenue, Clifton; Recording Secretary, Robert Sigler, 115 Fair street; William H. Cross, 162 Lakeview avenue, Clifton.

(c) No. 103, Boston, Mass.—Meets Wednesday nights at Wells' Memorial at 987 Washington street. President, Jas. Nichols, 1 Overlook avenue, Revere; Vice-President, J. M. Ralph, Hotel Waterston, Bullfinch street; Financial Secretary, F. L. Kelly, 211 M street, South Boston; Recording Secretary, E. L. Dennis, 65 Wellington Road, Dorchester; Treasurer, Theo Gould, 17 Wigglesworth street, Rox.

(b) No. 104, Boston, Mass.—Meets Wednesday at 987 Washington street, Boston. President, M. Birmingham, 2 Wighton street, Brighton; Vice-President, B. M. Dionne, 307 Webster avenue, Cambridge; Financial Secretary, J. M. McEwan, 985 Wash. street, Dorchester; Recording Secretary, Wm. Warren, 991 Watertown street, West Newton; Treasurer, W. D. Hubbard, 19 Temple street, Boston.

Sub. 104, Boston, Mass.—President, Annie E. Malloy, 101 Cooper street, E. Boston, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Gertrude E. Devine, 50 Mt. Vernon street, Dorchester, Mass.

(a) No. 108, Tampa, Fla.—Meets Friday night in Engineers' Hall, Franklin and Harrison streets. President, R. E. Andrews, P. O. Box 610; Financial Secretary, B. Gulley, box 610; Recording Secretary, F. C. Owens, Pen Tel. Co.; Treasurer, B. W. Gulley, box 610.

(i) No. 115, Cleveland, Ohio.—Meets every Friday at Bldg. Trades Council Hall, 310 Prospect street. President, John MacRae, 310 Prospect street, Cleveland, Ohio; Vice-President, Guy Burges, 310 Prospect street, Cleveland, Ohio; Financial Secretary, Lewis J. Glahn, 310 Prospect street, Cleveland, Ohio; Recording Secretary, Roy R. Gair, 310 Prospect street, Cleveland, Ohio; Treasurer, John Prout, 310 Prospect street, Cleveland, Ohio.

(c) No. 116, Ft. Worth, Texas—Meets Wednesday nights at Labor Temple, Throckmorton street. President, H. Gerr, Stock Yards Co.; Vice President, Otto Miller, Miller Elec. Co.; Financial Secretary, H. S. Broiles, 1901 6th avenue; Recording Secretary, Chas. Shyroc, Pritt-

chett & Son; Treasurer, W. L. Kelsey, A. J. Anderson & Co.

(a) No. 117, Elgin, Ill.—Meets first and third Thursday nights in Trades Council Hall, 168 Chicago street. President, L. B. Corson, 565 Walnut avenue; Vice-President, G. E. Powell, Illinois Park, R. R. No. 3; Financial Secretary, W. A. Stevenson, 721 Center street; Recording Secretary, G. W. Hilton, 252 Orange street; Treasurer, A. B. Adams, 273 S. Channing street.

(h) No. 119, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets every other Wednesday at 95 Main street. President, J. Rife, 40 Weldon street; Vice-President, D. E. Drew, 139 Tremont street; Financial Secretary, T. Douglas, 41 Council street; Recording Secretary, F. Chesterloo, 236 Childs street; Treasurer, F. Douglas, 41 Council.

(c) No. 124, Kansas City, Mo.—Meets Tuesday night in Labor Temple, 1402 Woodland avenue. President, A. J. Winnie, 3420 Thompson avenue; Financial Secretary, C. F. Drolinger, Labor Temple, 1402 Woodland avenue; Recording Secretary, E. B. Peelle, 1315 Bales avenue; Treasurer, R. B. Smith, 4440 Fairmont street.

No. 133, Middletown, N. Y.—Financial Secretary, Arthur Loder, 84 California avenue.

(c) No. 134, Chicago, Ill.—Meets Thursday night at 500 South State street. President, Dan F. Cleary, 500 South State street; Vice-President, Marshal Paulsen, 500 South State street; Financial Secretary, R. A. Shields, 500 South State street; Recording Secretary, G. A. Johnson, 500 South State street; Treasurer, A. A. Hall, 500 South State street.

(a) No. 135, LaCrosse, Wis.—Meets first and third Tuesday nights in Egal Hall at 417 Jay street. President, Theo E. Strauss, 526 North 9th street; Vice-President, F. Wiggert, 613 North 9th street; Financial Secretary, A. G. Buchman, 1020 Jackson street; Recording Secretary, Aug. Freenark, 1247 LaCrosse street; Treasurer, H. Seiler, 227 Winnebago street.

(c) No. 136, Birmingham, Ala.—Meets every Friday night over Stag saloon, 2007½ 3rd avenue. President, W. C. Slaughter, box 205, Birmingham, Ala.; Vice-President, J. G. Cardwell, box 205 Birmingham, Ala.; Financial Secretary, A. J. Taunton, 8341 Underwood avenue, East Lake; Recording Secretary, F. C. Powell, box 205, Birmingham, Ala.; Treasurer, A. H. Hunt, box 205 Birmingham, Ala.

(a) No. 140, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Wednesday, 8 p. m. in I. B. E. W. Hall at 246 State street. President, Grove Armin, 328 Germania avenue; Financial Secretary, J. B. Welch, 902 Duane avenue; Recording Secretary, Chas. Condon, 14 Raymond street; Treasurer, F. B. Coe, 629 State street.

(c) No. 141, Wheeling, W. Va.—Meets Friday night at Waldorf Building, Market street. President, W. B. Brooks, Bellaire, Ohio; Vice-President, A. L. Sarver, North Market street, Wheeling, W. Va.; Financial Secretary, Wm. G. Lynn, 103 N. Huron street, Wheeling, W. Va.; Recording Secretary, L. E. Feldman, Martin's Ferry, Ohio; Treasurer, H. E. Kraeuter, Indiana avenue, Wheeling, W. Va.

No. 142, Boston, Mass.—Financial Secretary, A. Henins, 117 N. Brookline avenue.

(a) No. 149, Aurora, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday in Trades Assembly Hall, on the Island. President, Norbert Berve, 283 Woodlawn avenue; Vice-President, C. Townsend, 69 S. Lincoln avenue; Financial Secretary, J. L. Quirin, 508 Ogden avenue; Recording Secretary, R. J. Gilmore, 470 Main street; Treasurer, Nick Wilmis, 510 Claim street.

(c) No. 164, Jersey City, N. J.—Meets Friday night at 464 Hoboken avenue. President, E. N. Fraleigh, 27 Virginia avenue, J. C.; Vice-President, H. Feibel, 522 Blum street, Union Hill; Financial Secretary, M. Driscoll, 521 Jersey Ave., J. C.; Recording Secretary, Geo. Knoop, 151 Hopkins avenue, J. C.; Treasurer, E. Cook, 7A Palisade avenue, West Hoboken.

No. 168, Springfield, Ill.—Financial Secretary, L. DeLachanty, box 55, Elkhart, Ill.

(a) No. 177, Jacksonville, Florida.—Meets every Friday night at Labor Temple, Bay & Liberty streets. President, Wm. Norton, West Union street; Vice-President, W. E. Latta, 421

Main street; Financial Secretary, S. B. Kitchen, 18 East Adams street; Recording Secretary, J. L. Beverly, 18 East Adams street; Treasurer, D. C. Maxwell, 421 Main street.

(a) No. 184, Galesburg, Ill.—Meets first and third Wednesday in Trades Assembly hall on E. Main. President, R. O. Farmer, 162 North Chambers street; Financial Secretary, Geo. Springer, 273 Garfield avenue; Recording Secretary, Ed Element, 385 S. Day street.

(a) No. 187, Oshkosh, Wis.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Trades & Labor Hall, Main street. President, Ray Evanson, 17 Oxford street; Vice-President, Emil Prong, 58 Car street; Financial Secretary, Patrick Joy, 56 Wis avenue; Recording Secretary, Hugh Grey, 434 Bowen street; Treasurer, Frank Meyers, 39 School street.

(a) No. 189, Quincy, Mass.—Meets first Monday in every month at Johnson Bldg., room 24, Hancock street. President, Chas. W. Hanscom, 124 Upland Road, Quincy, Mass.; Vice President, William VonCollen, Billings Road Quincy, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Frank Lints, 194 Washington street; Recording Secretary, Theodore S. Andrews, 153 Whitwell street, Quincy, Mass.; Treasurer, John E. Lynch, 40 Upland Road, Quincy Mass.

(h) No. 190, Newark, N. J.—Meets first and third Thursdays of the month at Grodel Bldg., 280 Plane street. President, Thomas Portch, 62 Hamburg Place; Vice-President, Herman Grat, 322 14th avenue; Financial Secretary, F. A. Conery, 13 Monmouth street; Recording Secretary, Wm. Varley, 261 Clifton avenue; Treasurer, M. C. Wright, 1011 Broad street.

(c) No. 212, Cincinnati, O.—Meets every Wednesday night at 1313 Vine street. President, John McFadden, 1313 Vine street; Vice President, Harry Richter, 1313 Vine street; Financial Secretary, Arthur Liebwood, 14 Mitchell Place; Recording Secretary, Ernst Simonton, 1313 Vine street; Treasurer, Al Behrman, 1313 Vine street.

(a) No. 233, Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets Thursday night at A. O. H. Hall, South Tejon street. President, Frank Manley, 130 East Huerfano; Vice President, Mr. Craighead, 322 East St. Vrain; Financial Secretary, D. J. Elkins, 518 North Spruce street; Recording Secretary, T. P. Hendrickson, 323 South Cascade. Treasurer, J. W. Smith, care Elks club.

(a) No. 238, Asheville, N. C.—Meets first and third Tuesday night each month at C. L. U. Hall, Patton avenue. President, D. H. Waters, Florence Hotel, Asheville, N. C.; Vice President, D. M. Clarke, box 614 Asheville, N. C.; Financial Secretary, C. R. Cook, 57 Church street, Asheville, N. C.; Recording Secretary, H. T. Hatley, 58 Patton avenue, Asheville, N. C.; Treasurer, C. R. Cook, 57 Church street, Asheville, N. C.

(h) No. 247, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Thursday night of each month at 246 State street. President, M. J. Schuller, 474 Hulett street, Schenectady, N. Y.; Vice President, A. Tanguay, 135 3d street, Scotia, N. Y.; Financial Secretary, Jas. H. Cameron, 7 State street; Recording Secretary, Robert A. Jones, 1 Morrison Place, P. O. box 696; Treasurer, C. L. Hand, 35 Turner avenue.

Sub. 247, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Monday of each month at Trades Union Hall, State street. President, Mrs. J. Kenick, 157 Crane street, Schenectady, N. Y.; Vice-President, Miss Ida Krueger, Sargent Place, Schenectady, N. Y.; Financial Secretary, Miss Tessie Wilson, shop 40, Gen. Elec. Works; Recording Secretary, Miss Leah Haley, 19 College street, Schenectady, N. Y.; Treasurer, Miss Anna Higgins, 158 Crane street, Schenectady, N. Y.

(c) No. 254, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets fourth Tuesday night in each month at Electrical Workers' Hall, 247 State street. President, G. Smith, 710 Hamilton street; Vice President,

I. Houck, 524 Hamilton street; Financial Secretary, Robt. J. Lyons, 913 Lincoln avenue; Recording Secretary, M. T. Northup, 611 South avenue; Treasurer, E. Seeley, 1507 Albany street.

(a) No. 255, Ashland, Wis.—Meets second Wednesday of every month at Pabst Hall, 2nd street W. President, W. E. Mitchell, 510 Prentice avenue, East; Vice-President, Loyd Hincklof, 613 Prentice avenue, East; Financial Secretary, Paul Halba, Jr., 602 Prentice avenue, East; Recording Secretary, S. J. Talaska, R. F. D. No. 1; Treasurer, Paul Hoba, Jr., 602 Prentice avenue, East.

(c) No. 259, Beverly, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday nights at Webber Blk., Cabot street. President, Ralph Porter, Lowell street, Beverly, Mass.; Vice President, Eugene Dawson, Cabot street, Beverly, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Jas. A. Robinson, 73 Highland avenue Salem, Mass.; Recording Secretary, Charles McQueeney, Wenham, Mass.; Treasurer, William McQueeney, Wenham, Mass.

No. 262, Plainfield, N. J.—Financial Secretary, Chas. Ryder, 905 South 2d street.

(e) No. 267, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Saturday nights of each month at 246 State street, Schenectady, N. Y. President, B. Cawley, 87 Eleventh street, Schenectady, N. Y.; Vice-President, W. J. Lindsey, 104 Broadway st., Schenectady, N. Y.; Financial Secretary, R. W. Hughes, 51 Perry street, Schenectady, N. Y.; Recording Secretary, H. E. Opdyke, 611 Lenox Road, Schenectady, N. Y.; Treasurer, Herbert DeGroat, 401 Francis avenue, Schenectady, N. Y.

(c) No. 268, Newport, R. I.—Meets first and third Thursday nights of each month at Thames street. President, W. Powers, 11 Kilburn Court; Financial Secretary, G. B. Reynolds, 32 West Newport avenue; Recording Secretary, F. C. Gurnett, 70 3d street; Treasurer, E. W. Gladding, 2 Coddington street.

(h) No. 270, New York, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th street. President, C. Paulson, 107 Stuben street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Vice-President, J. Hoffman, 1018 East 156th street, New York City; Financial Secretary, F. Man, 999 Freeman street, Bronx, New York City; Recording Secretary, R. Goetchins, 504 11th street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Treasurer, C. Greene, 40 Washington street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

(a) No. 277, Kingston, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at No. 10 Grand street. President, Jas. Morris, 144 Downs street; Financial Secretary, H. H. Buckbee, 10 Grand street; Recording Secretary, Roswell Coles, 76 Maiden Lane, Treasurer, Asa Budington, 31 Prince street.

(a) No. 282, Chicago, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Monday nights at 4351 South Halsted street. President, O. H. Lutman, 3118 Indiana avenue; Vice President, V. C. Vance, 6632 Stewart avenue; Financial Secretary, R. E. Diehl, 350 West 63d street; Recording Secretary, W. J. O'Leary, 5532 South Loomas street; Treasurer, H. C. Vance, 6632 Stewart avenue.

(c) No. 292, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets second and fourth Monday at No. 16 5th street So. President, H. A. Gansmoe, 2426, 4th avenue, south; Vice-President, J. B. Lein, 202 North 7th street; Financial Secretary, E. M. Stanchfield, 419 10th street, south; Recording Secretary, F. E. Miller, 730 22d avenue, North; Treasurer, E. C. Quackenbush, 4133 Blaisdell avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

No. 305, Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Financial Secretary, J. E. Arnold, 437 Greenlawn avenue; Recording Secretary, M. Braun, 212 W. 4th street.

(a) No. 306, Albuquerque, N. Mexico—Meets second and fourth Friday nights at 116½ West Central avenue. President, T. O. Drummond, 310 South Arno; Financial Secretary, Earl Gray, 1015 Williams avenue; Recording Secretary, Dan Dry, 308 South Broadway; Treasurer, J. Sena, 523 South First street.

(i) No. 319, Pittsburg, Penn.—Meets first and third Thursday nights at 411 Wood street,

Pittsburg, Pa. President, Geo. E. Wheeler, No. 10 Freelend street; Vice-President, C. C. Freedman, 411 Wood street; Financial Secretary, J. F. Manley, 303 Lily avenue; Recording Secretary, J. J. Slomer, 225 Lothrop street; Treasurer, J. F. Manley, 303 Lily avenue.

(a) No. 328, Oswego, N. Y.—Meets first and third Friday nights at Labor Hall, 26 West First street. President, Jno. S. Joyce, 26 West 3d street; Vice-President, E. C. Bough, 40 East Albany; Financial Secretary, Frank W. Gallagher, 79 East Eighth street; Recording Secretary, Fred Manner, 22 Varick street; Treasurer, Thos. Houlihan, East Bridge street.

No. 336, Dayton, Ohio.—Meets every Monday at Machinist Hall, 38 East 3d street. President, Paul F. Salts, Germantown and Clifton avenue; Vice-President, Ray Smith, 101 Harrison avenue; Financial Secretary, H. J. Tobias, 22 Bradford street; Recording Secretary, Dean F. Bowlsar, 405 South Main street; Treasurer, H. J. Tobias, 22 Bradford street.

(c) No. 340, Sacramento, Cal.—Meets second and fourth Friday nights at Labor Temple, 8th and I streets. President, L. M. Clausen, 1421 25th street; Vice-President, E. G. Hearst, 1530 I street; Financial Secretary, E. N. Fish, 1416 12th street; Recording Secretary, R. H. Hunter, Bismarck Hotel; Treasurer, L. T. Weber, 2724 J street.

(a) No. 349, Miami, Fla.—First and third Tuesday nights at Central Union Hall, 8th and Ave. D. President, E. W. Quillen, care and Ave. D; Vice-President, Roy Williams, General Delivery; Vice-President, Roy Williams, 400 Ave. D; Financial Secretary, W. B. Abell, box 734; Recording Secretary, W. M. Frish, care General Delivery; Treasurer, W. M. Frish, care General Delivery.

(g) No. 355, Ft. Worth, Texas—Meets Sundays at 10 a. m. in Labor Temple. President, W. S. Turnbaugh, Healy Theatre; Vice-President, D. B. Dodd, Phillips Theatre; Financial Secretary, Jos. H. M. Smith, 203½ Main street, Room 6; Recording Secretary, Ernest Royer, 214 W. Bluff street; Treasurer, S. A. Austin, Venice Theatre.

(a) No. 358, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Union Hall, 146 Smith street. President, Norris M. Terwilliger, 86 Bayard street, New Brunswick, N. J.; Vice-President, Thos. Toolin, 212 Madison avenue; Financial Secretary, Edward Moran, Avenel, N. J.; Recording Secretary, Rudolph L. Schuck, 558 Amboy avenue; Treasurer, John K. Flomerfelt, 50 Hazlewood avenue, Rahway, N. J.

(a) No. 361, Tonopah, Nev.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Musicians' Hall, St. Patrick's street. President, M. M. Buckley, Box 293; Vice-President, G. H. White, Box 1012; Financial Secretary, M. S. Evans, Box 1012; Recording Secretary, Walter Ross, Box 908; Treasurer, G. H. White, Box 1012.

(C) No. 369, Louisville, Ky.—Meets every Friday night at Germania Hall, 107 West Jefferson street. President, Harry A. Sigmier, 1733 Frankfort avenue; Vice-President, Wm. J. Busam, Fontaine Ferry Park; Financial Secretary, Ernest L. Baxter, 2919 Montgomery avenue; Recording Secretary, G. E. Blakely, 2106 Wilson street; Treasurer, H. F. Kerweese, 200 East Gray.

No. 377, Lynn, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Monday nights at 76 Monroe street. President, David Duval, 54 Hamilton avenue; Vice-President, E. P. Dow, 281 Boston street; Financial Secretary, R. E. Roberts, 15 Aborn Place; Recording Secretary, John B. Pettipass, 15 Friend Street Place; Treasurer, Ralph Melzard, Swampscott, Mass.

(i) No. 381, Chicago, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month at 10 South Clark street. President, Frank Malley, 1655 Millard avenue; Vice-President, Theo. Bedgood, 1416 West Avers avenue; Financial Secretary, Walter F. Fitzgerald, 1144 West 15th street; Recording Secretary, C. M. Hall, 1941 Cornelia avenue; Treasurer, Wm. Rombach, 200 North California avenue.

(c) No. 384, Muskogee, Okla.—Meets every Tuesday night at room 201-2 Scales Bldg., South

2d street. President, G. S. Felt, 2005 Denison; Vice-President, I. B. Brown, 444 North Cherokee; Financial Secretary, W. O. Pitchford, Surety Bldg.; Recording Secretary, W. L. McClure, 1205 Dorchester; Treasurer, Clifford Anderson, City Hall.

(a) No. 388, Palestine, Tex.—Meets first Saturday night of each month over Royal National Bank, Spring street. President, O. T. Adams, 514 Casonica street; Financial Secretary, J. T. Brown, 15 Queen street; Recording Secretary, C. M. Parkhill, Louisiana street; Treasurer, C. F. Pittman, General Delivery.

(f) No. 396, Boston, Mass.—Meets first and third Wednesday nights at Wells' Memorial Hall, 987 Washington street. President, Arthur J. McCarron, 23 Wenham street, Forest Hills; Vice-President, Albert H. Nichols, 91 Bristol Road, West Somerville; Financial Secretary, Jos. E. Fitzgerald, 565 Freeport street, Dorchester, Mass.; Recording Secretary, George M. Loux, 209 West Canton street, Boston, Mass.; Treasurer, Jos. Miller, 12 Clark street, Somerville, Mass.

(a) No. 402, Port Chester, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday nights at Remsen Bldg., 111 Adee street. President, Vincent Dwyer, 15 Oak Ridge street, Greenwich, Conn.; Financial Secretary, Thos. Monahan, general delivery; Recording Secretary, Henry M. Ritch, Sherwood Place, Greenwich, Conn.

(i) No. 404, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets second and fourth Monday nights at Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero. President, C. H. McConaughy, 145 Jersey street; Vice-President, J. W. McGrath, 414 Waller street; Financial Secretary, H. F. Zecher, 1908 Essex street, Berkley; Recording Secretary, J. P. Boyd, 115 A. Duboce avenue; Treasurer, H. Gardiner, 1232 33d avenue, Oakland, Cal.

No. 407, Marquette, Mich.—Meets last Monday in month at Labor Hall, Washington street. President, James Bullock, 221 Seymour avenue; Financial Secretary, C. H. Krieg, 443 West Bluff street; Recording Secretary, Bert Rule, North 3d street; Treasurer, C. H. Krieg, 443 West Bluff street.

(i) No. 419, New York, N. Y.—Meets first and third Friday nights at Comerford Hall, 301 8th avenue. President, J. P. Willets, 264 York street, Jersey City, N. J.; Vice-President, Geo. Graf, 55 Bleeker street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Financial Secretary, J. S. Blaney, 31 Bank street, New York City; Recording Secretary, J. W. Smith, 1340 St. Marks avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Treasurer, H. F. Cook, 217 Willis avenue Boro. Bronx, New York City.

(c) No. 427, Springfield, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at 106½ S. 6th street. President, A. L. Scott, 710 S. Spring street; Vice-President, J. L. Gleason, 830 S. Douglas avenue; Financial Secretary, Chas. A. Meador, 839 S. W. Grand avenue; Recording Secretary, Homer Herrin; Treasurer, T. C. Bishop, 107 W. Monroe street.

(a) No. 430, Racine, Wis.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays in Hall Building, Main and 4th streets. President, George A. Baldwin, 630 Mead street; Vice-President, Ed Schenkenberg, 1239 Superior street; Financial Secretary, R. M. Hogbin, 623 Lake avenue; Recording Secretary, O. F. Rush, 1539 Quincy avenue; Treasurer, Nels J. Rasmussen, 2823 16th street.

No. 442, Schenectady, N. Y.—President, Jas. McCormack, 131 South Church street; Vice-President, Chas. Kaveney, 743 Nott street; Financial Secretary, K. Bruiniers, 809 Lincoln avenue; Recording Secretary, John Wickham, 129 Prospect street; Treasurer, Frank Morehouse, R. F. D. No. 7, Aplano.

(a) No. 444, Carlinville, Ill.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Federation Hall, South side square. President, J. K. Towey, Carlinville, Ill.; Vice-President, W. E. Bown, Carlinville, Ill.; Financial Secretary, H. Bowyer, Carlinville, Ill.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Fraser, Carlinville, Ill.; Treasurer, Robt. Percy, Carlinville, Ill.

(a) No. 470, Haverhill, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at present, in Federation Hall, 2 Gilman place. President, Wm. Bradley, 72 Merrimack street; Vice-President, F. L. Avilla 119 Webster street; Financial Secretary, R. A. Heath, 44 Enman street; Recording Secretary, A. C. Crowell, 278 Main street; Treasurer, L. W. Leavitt, 6 Peabody street.

No. 471, Millencocket, Me.—Financial Secretary, W. J. Boddy, Millinocket, Me.

No. 474, Memphis, Tenn.—Financial Secretary, C. D. Pierce, 1387 Florida street.

(c) No. 481, Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets each Wednesday night at 31 Old Board Trade, Kentucky and Maryland streets. President, W. L. Webster, 25 Old Board of Trade; Vice-President, Chas. Lutz, 25 Old Board of Trade; Financial Secretary, H. E. Courtot, 25 Old Board of Trade Bldg.; Recording Secretary, Ernest Nessler, Room 25 Old Board of Trade Bldg.; Treasurer, R. N. Harvey, 25 Old Board of Trade Bldg.

No. 494, Milwaukee, Wis.—Financial Secretary, P. Schroeder, 528 Chestnut street.

(a) No. 501, Yonkers, N. Y.—Meets first and third Friday of each month, executive board every Thursday at Wiggins Hall, North Broadway. President, William Parslow, Cliff street, Yonkers; Vice-President, Wm. Nolan, Carlisle Place, Yonkers; Financial Secretary, F. F. Crowley, 222 Buena Vista avenue, Yonkers; Recording Secretary, John E. Hillman, 136 Morningside avenue, Yonkers; Treasurer, C. F. McInerney, 129 Yonkers avenue, Yonkers.

(i) No. 503, Boston, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Mondays of month in Wells' Memorial Building, 987 Washington street. President, Francis Heedy, 5 Marion street, Charlestown; Vice-President, L. Fell, 40 Central avenue, Everett, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Frank Fell, 771 Somerville avenue, Somerville; Recording Secretary, Karle Miethke, Beacon Chambers, Boston; Treasurer, Jas. Harrigan, 612 Columbus avenue, Boston.

No. 506, Chicago Heights, Ill.—Meets first and third Monday nights at Trades and Labor Hall, Chicago Road. President, Walter Niblock, Vincennes avenue; Vice-President, Sam Patterson, East 23rd street; Financial Secretary, Thos. F. Ryan, 48 West 21st street; Recording Secretary, Otto Koehler, Euclid avenue; Treasurer, Frank Martin, Centre avenue.

(c) No. 526, Santa Cruz, Cal.—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month in Painters' Union Hall, 54½ Pacific avenue. President, H. W. Clark, Santa Cruz, Cal., Box 154; Vice-President, C. A. Hunt, Santa Cruz, 118 Rigg street; Financial Secretary, A. B. Kearney, Santa Cruz, 72 Plymouth street; Recording Secretary, F. L. Fitch, Santa Cruz, 236 Broadway; Treasurer, A. B. Kearney, 72 Plymouth street.

(a) No. 527, Galveston, Tex.—Meets second and fourth Friday nights each month, Cooks and Waiters' Hall, 311½ 23d street. President, H. J. Aymes, Roberts Flats, 22d and Church streets; Vice-President, John L. Hermann, 1512 20th street; Financial Secretary, G. A. Collier, 1414 16th street; Recording Secretary, J. F. Tax, 3628 Avenue O; Treasurer, Chris Olsen, 1527 Avenue C.

(a) No. 528, Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets second and fourth Friday nights each month at 318 State street, (third floor) Milwaukee, Wis. President, Paul H. Behne, 668 37th street, Milwaukee Wis.; Vice-President, Guy Phelps, 1310 Holton street; Financial Secretary, James Hagerman, 619 Linus street, Milwaukee, Wis.; Recording Secretary, Arnold Radtke, 851 67th avenue, West Allis, Wis.

(c) No. 534, New York, N. Y.—Meets every Thursday in Labor Temple, 247 East 84th street. President, Charles J. Reed, 227 E. 118th street; Vice-President, Joseph Lawler, 160 E. 115th street; Financial Secretary, William A. Hogan, 50 E. 59th street; Recording Secretary, Paul McNally, 600 E. 182d street; Treasurer, Eugene Roth, 511 E. 88th street.

(c) No. 536, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and second Saturday nights at 246 State street. President, William Blanchard, 10 Odell street; Vice President, A. Breck, 222 Van Vranken avenue; Financial Secretary, T. Rourke, 359 Carrie street, Schenectady, N. Y.

Recording Secretary, J. Reichtmyer, R. F. D. 6, Albany Road, Schenectady, N. Y.; Treasurer, L. McIntosh, 340 Carrie street.

(i) No. 541, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in each month in Federation Hall, 104 Washington avenue, south. President, H. H. Skeldon, 4808 28th avenue, south; Vice-President, Tom Ryan, care M. J. O'Neil; Financial Secretary, H. O. Koester, 4504 30th avenue, south; Recording Secretary, Grover Coyne, 928 Hennepin avenue; Treasurer, H. E. Gable, 3416 Stevens avenue, south.

(a) No. 565, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets second Monday of each month at Donahue Building, State street. President, Joseph Gross, 106 6th avenue; Vice-President, Edward O'Rourke, Curtis House; Financial Secretary, Edwin H. Lester, 919 Campbell avenue; Treasurer, William P. Mooney, 6 3rd street.

(h) No. Sub-565, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets every second Monday at 246 State street. Schenectady. President, Mae Smith, 917 Lincoln avenue, Schenectady; Vice President, Josephine Weldon, 35 Villa Road, Schenectady; Financial Secretary, Alice M. Wright, 717 Vale street, Schenectady; Treasurer, W. P. Mooney, No. 3 3rd street, Schenectady.

(c) No. 581, Morristown, N. J.—Meets first and third Monday of each month at Bell Building, Park Place. President, Joseph V. Collins, 127 Washington street; Vice-President, Edward Wright, 13 Phoenix avenue; Financial Secretary, J. H. Watson, Glenbrook Place, Morris Plains, N. J.; Recording Secretary, Clarence Smith, 4 Cherry street; Treasurer, J. H. Watson, Morris Plains, N. J.

(a) No. 588, Lowell, Mass.—Meets first and third Fridays in each month in Runel's Building, Merrimack Square. President, Lester G. Hall, N. Chelmsford, Mass.; Vice-President, Fred Fallon, N. Chelmsford; Financial Secretary, C. W. MacDonald, 63 Kirk street, Lowell; Recording Secretary, Joseph F. Hurley, 32 Second street; Treasurer, A. C. Robidoux, 782 Merrimack street.

(c) No. 591, Stockton, Cal.—Meets Monday night in B. T. C. Hall, 19 N. Hunter street. President, L. E. Hale, 545 W. Park street; Vice-President, C. J. Franke, 1209 E. Oak street; Financial Secretary, W. R. Gregory, 1017 S. Sutter; Recording Secretary, E. C. Thomas, 1337 E. Lindsay street; Treasurer, W. R. Gregory.

(i) No. 592, Kansas City, Mo.—Meets Thursday nights at Labor Temple, 1402 Woodland street. President, O. D. Buell, 3410 East 14th street; Financial Secretary, Hugh S. O'Neill, 2538 Summitt avenue; Recording Secretary, August J. Pfetzing, Labor Temple, 1402 Woodland street; Treasurer, Hugh S. O'Neill, 2538 Summit.

(c) No. 595, Oakland, Cal.—Meets Wednesday night at 305 14th street. President, Frank O. Lee, 925 75th avenue, Fitchburg, Calif.; Vice-President, C. R. Tinsley, 3408 Davis street, Fruitevale, Calif.; Financial Secretary, Geo. E. Manes, 1606 Bridge avenue, Fruitevale, Calif.; Recording Secretary, W. J. Parr, 3416 Davis street, Fruitevale, Calif.; Treasurer, A. L. Schaffer, 152 Shafter avenue, Oakland, Calif.

(a) No. 614, San Rafael, Calif.—Meets first Tuesday in each month in Building Trades Hall, B street. President, C. E. Kettewell, 231 D street; Vice-President, E. Kappeman, 4th and C street; Financial Secretary, H. E. Smith, 233 D street; Recording Secretary, H. E. Jorgensen, 237 D street; Treasurer, H. E. Smith.

(c) No. 617, San Mateo, Cal.—Meets first and third Tuesday of each month at B. T. C. Hall, B street. President, S. G. Goodhue, 222 Minnie street; Vice-President, Chas. Tunberg, 312 Highland avenue; Financial Secretary, H. Magee, 134 North C street; Recording Secretary, Chas. H. Morrison, 116 Griffith street; Treasurer, Chas. H. Morrison, 116 Griffith street.

No. 620, Sheboygan, Wis.—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month at Union Hall, Center avenue. President, Harry Pepper, 923 North Fourth street; Financial Secretary, L. Van der Bloemen, 734 Niagara avenue; Recording Secretary, Thomas McDonald, 821 Oakland avenue; Vice-President, H. V. Cooper, 1636 North 11th street.

(c) No. 625, Halifax, N. S., Canada.—Meets every third Wednesday of each month at No. 71

Agricola street; President, W. F. Spruin, No. 108 Edward street; Vice-President, J. Meagher, No. 146 Argyle street; Financial Secretary, F. D. Pierce, No. 4 Hollis street; Secretary-Treasurer, H. C. Low, No. 2 Pleasant avenue.

urer, Newburgh, N. Y.—Meets first Friday, No. 631, Newburgh, N. Y.—Meets first Friday of each month at Central Labor Hall, Second and Water street. President, Charles Olson, 270 North Water street; Vice-President, Roy Westervelt, City Terrace, Newburgh, N. Y.; Financial Secretary, Edward F. McDonald, 59 William street, Newburgh, N. Y.; Recording Secretary, Lenard Herrman, 312 Broadway, Newburgh, N. Y.; Treasurer, Edward F. McDonald, 59 William street, Newburgh, N. Y.

(a) No. 633, Marlboro, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday in Union Rooms, Main street. President, William J. Latham, 34 Neil street; Vice-President, J. McKernan, 22 Washington court; Financial Secretary, John Cary, 31 Gibbon street; Recording Secretary, J. McKernan, 22 Washington court; Treasurer, Harry Kendall, 38 Fairmount street.

(c) No. 643, Springfield, Mass.—Meets every second and fourth Monday of each month at C. L. U. Hall, Sanford street. President, John Risley, 610 Armory street, Springfield, Mass.; Vice-President, Henry Campbell, 141 Maple street, Holyoke, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Geo. J. Lusk, 477 Bay street, Springfield, Mass.; Recording Secretary, Joseph Lawless, 52 Vinton street, Springfield, Mass.; Treasurer, Arthur Stroebel, 54 Orleans street, Springfield, Mass.

No. 644, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at I. B. E. W. Hall, State street. President, E. J. Anderson, 127 James street, Scotia, Schenectady Co.; Vice-President, Wm. Alligeir, 29½ Moyston street; Financial Secretary, George M. Simpson, Jay street and Sacandayo road, Scotia, Schenectady Co.; Recording Secretary, E. A. Jandro, 503 Craig street; Treasurer, Chas. Bachem, 550 S. Center street.

No. 645, Schenectady, N. Y.—President, J. F. Lenihan, 403 Paige street; Financial Secretary, W. O. Malley, 160 Crane street; Recording Secretary, W. O. Malley, 160 Crane street.

(c) No. 648, Hamilton, Ohio.—Meets every other Tuesday at Painters' Hall, Second and Court streets. President, Frank Venable, 921 North Third street; Vice-President, Albert Murphy, 639 Caldwell; Financial Secretary, Roy Schroder, 547 Central avenue; Recording Secretary, R. C. Gardner, Atlas Hotel; Treasurer, A. P. Howard, 804 South Ninth street.

(e) No. 659, Dunkirk, N. Y.—Meets first and third Sunday at 3 p. m. at Heyl Block, Central avenue. President, A. T. Johnson, 311 Leopard street; Vice-President, Ernest Lavondoski, 46 Jenet street; Financial Secretary, F. T. Karrow, 184 West Main street, Fredonia, N. Y.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Costantino, 56 E. Fifth street; Treasurer, Wm. Adamzak, 91 Lake street.

(a) No. 664, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Meets first and third Thursdays, 315 Washington street. President, Julius Schiller, 467 Sterling place; Financial Secretary, Robt. Lavender, 165 Concord street; Recording Secretary, Jas. L. Bradley, 43 Kingston avenue; Treasurer, Wm. H. Jarvis, 157 Monitor street.

(c) No. 666, Richmond, Va.—Meets first and third Wednesday nights in Spark's Hall at 712 E. Broad street. President, S. A. Fry, 603½ South China street; Financial Secretary, G. Middle, 231½ M street; Recording Secretary, P. P. Pollard, 2019 Floyd avenue; Treasurer, E. W. Lipscomb, 915 Bainbridge street, South Richmond, Va.

No. 667, Pittston, Pa.—Meets first and third Monday in Saint Alyous Hall on Main street. President, Frank Miller, 89 Searle street; Financial Secretary, Edward G. Ruane, 25 Tedrick Road; Recording Secretary, James C. Brady, Port Griffith, Pa.; Treasurer, Patrick Hurley, Pine street.

(a) No. 668, LaFayette, Ind.—Meets first and third Mondays at 8 p. m. in Labor Temple, corner Columbia and 5th streets. President, Wm. C. Randolph, 411 Brown street; Financial Secretary, J. H. Glenn, 1107 N. 9th street; Recording Secretary, R. J. Hamilton, 1107 Main street; Treasurer, J. H. Glenn, 1107 N. 9th street.

(a) No. 675, Elizabeth, N. J.—Meets first and third Tuesdays in Bucher's Hall, Fifth and E. Jersey streets. President, Arthur M. Cannon, 541 Elizabeth avenue; Financial Secretary, John Hartman, 400 S. Broadway; Recording Secretary, Daniel A. Clair, 525 Franklin street; Treasurer, Frederic T. Colten, 814 E. Jersey street.

(a) No. 677, Gatun, C. Z., Rde Panama.—Meets second Sunday at 3 p. m. and fourth Wednesday at 8 p. m. at I. C. C. Lodge Hall, Gatun. President, Wm. S. Mitchell, box 8; Vice-President, J. W. Smith, box 8; Financial Secretary, A. E. Thonet, box 57; Recording Secretary, Chas. J. MacNelley, box 8; Treasurer, Arthur Woolnough.

(c) No. 679, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets each Friday night at Labor Lyceum, 6th and Brown streets. President, Gilbert Lerpase, 2244 Bancroft street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Vice-President, Howard Hoffman, Berlin, N. J.; Financial Secretary, William Zeeh, Philadelphia, Pa., 945 North American street; Recording Secretary, Chas. Miller, 130 West Ontario street; Treasurer, William Reber, 1210 Harold street, Philadelphia, Pa.

No. 680, Fon du Lac, Wis.—President, Chas. Hilderbrand, Y. M. C. A., Rm. 312; Vice-President, Burt Baker, 224 East Cotton street; Financial Secretary, W. S. Rowley, 151 Forest avenue; Recording Secretary, Frank Erickson, 151 Forest avenue; Treasurer, John O'Brien, 96 Harrison Place.

(b) No. 681, Scotts Bluff, Neb.—Meets last Saturday in month at Sivret House, White street. President, W. W. Phillips, Gering, Neb.; Vice-President, Guy Barne, Mitchell; Financial Secretary, Walter Ford, Scotts Bluff, Neb.; Treasurer, C. J. Gokery, Scotts Bluff, Neb.

No. 682, New York, New York.—Meets second and fourth Friday of month at No. 12 St. Marks Place. President, Jesse S. Morse, 2330 7th avenue, New York City; Vice-President, Geo. E. Hansler, 35 Prospect street, Jamaica, L. I.; Financial Secretary, Samuel F. Ardel, 1319 Hoe avenue, New York City; Recording Secretary, B. M. Thompson, 1349 East 37th street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Treasurer, Wm. P. Keeler, 500 W. 179th street, New York City.

No. 683, Pekin, Ill.—Financial Secretary, J. Altman, 1309 Willow street; Recording Secretary, Geo. Risinger, 1226 South 3rd street.

(a) No. 685, Roslyn, Wash.—Meets Wednesday nights at N. W. I. Bldg., Penn. avenue. President, James Manville, Cle Elum, Wash.; Vice-President, Wm. Crooks, Cle Elum, Wash.; Financial Secretary, Percy Wright, box 249; Recording Secretary, James Reese, Roslyn, Wash.; Treasurer, J. A. Caillier, Roslyn, Wash.

(c) No. 692, Oklahoma City, Okla.—Meets every Thursday night at State National Bank Bldg. President, F. R. Pope, 423 West Eighth street; Vice President, J. E. Moore, 617 South Walker; Financial Secretary, F. E. Voorhies, room 222, State National Bank Bldg.; Recording Secretary, J. M. Becker, 532 West Third street; Treasurer, R. De Shaffon, 331 West Frisco street.

No. 694, Youngstown, Ohio.—Meets first and third Tuesday nights of each month at Atty's Hall, North Phelps street. President, W. R. Pounders, Hubbard, O.; Vice President, C. J. Knittle, 330 Ayers street; Financial Secretary, F. Korth, 115 Berlin street; Recording Secretary, J. B. Warhys, 280 East Federal street; Treasurer, W. W. Bryn, 72 Montgomery avenue.

(b) No. 695, St. Joseph, Mo.—Meets every Tuesday night at K. P. Hall, 7th and Edmond sts. President, W. H. Hoecker, 3523 St. Joe avenue; Vice President, J. C. Donley, 2901 Sherman avenue; Financial Secretary, Wm. Wagner, 2107 Penn street; Recording Secretary, C. E. Munn, 917 Farson street; Treasurer, Wm. Valentine, 1334 South 15th street.

(c) No. 696, Albany, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday nights at Beaver Block, South Pearl street. President, P. H. Mohr, 6 Ditson Place; Vice President, J. B. Marsh, 337 Washington avenue; Recording Secretary, T. J. Luddy, Cohoes, N. Y.; Treasurer, J. J. Dowling, 121 North Boulevard.

(c) No. 697, Gary, Ind.—Meets every Thursday night at Gary Hotel, Broadway street. Pres-

ident, R. O. Stiles, box 347, Gary, Ind.; Vice President, W. F. Granger, 443 Logan street, Hammond, Ind.; Financial Secretary, H. G. Wesbecher, 1720 Washington street, Gary, Ind.; Recording Secretary, Thos. Beggs, 483 State street, Hammond, Ind.; Treasurer, E. L. Dale, 820 Monroe, Gary, Ind.

(a) No. 699, Gloucester, Mass.—Meets every first and third Tuesdays at Teamsters' Hall, Main street. President, Warren S. Mitchell, School street engine house; Vice-President, Rodrick F. Frazer, New England Tel. Co., Main street; Financial Secretary, Eugene R. Lord, 381 Washington street; Recording Secretary, Sylvester D. Deering, 18 Washington street; Treasurer, John Follensbee, 6 Foster street.

No. 700, Pittsburg, Kan.—Meets every Tuesday night at Labor Headquarters, North Broadway. President, L. F. Walther, care Bell Electric Co.; Vice-President, C. A. Wiles, 1704 North Elm; Financial Secretary, H. H. Borden, 1408 North Smelter; Recording Secretary, Rex Bell, care Bell Electric Co.

(a) No. 701, Wheaton, Ill.—Financial Secretary, M. J. Burckal, Wheaton, Ill.

No. 702, Herrin, Ill.—Meets every Sunday at Bart Clumba, Washington St. President, Lawrence Hundley, Herrin, Ill.; Vice-President, Erby Mann, Herrin, Ill.; Financial Secretary, T. D. Springs, Herrin, Ill.; Recording Secretary, Ranson Little, Herrin, Ill.; Treasurer, George Bulard, Herrin, Ill.

(a) No. 703, Edwardsville, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at Hauser's Hall, 2nd and Purcell streets. President, W. H. Brennan, 221 St. Andrews street, Edwardsville, Ill.; Vice-President, G. L. Fisher, Granite City, Ill., care Madison County L. & P. Co.; Financial Secretary, C. H. Hotz, Postal Tel. Co., Leland Hotel, Edwardsville, Ill.; Recording Secretary, E. G. Werner, Madison County L. & P. Co., Edwardsville, Ill.; Treasurer, Wm. Dule, Madison County L. & P. Co., Edwardsville, Ill.

(c) No. 704, Dubuque, Iowa—Meets first and third Tuesdays in Socialists' Hall, 7th and Main streets. President, Freman Orne, 35 Bennett street; Vice-President, J. Kiesel, 515 Windsor avenue; Financial Secretary, W. R. Towle, 653 Bluff street; Recording Secretary, Roy Appleby, 754 Delhi street; Treasurer, Clarence Willging, 2138 White street.

No. 706, International Falls, Minn.—Financial Secretary, Geo. Chartres, General Delivery.

(a) No. 707, Holyoke, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of the month at 205 High street. President, Chas. E. Hunter, Yeorg's Inn; Vice-President, Frank O'Brien, 4 Newton street; Financial Secretary, F. E. Corward, 94 Sycamore street; Recording Secretary, Ralph E. Denver, 141 Nonotuck street; Treasurer, Herbert E. Bolter, 25 Washington avenue.

(a) No. 708, Brainerd, Minn.—Meets second Thursday of each month at Theivol Hall on South 8th street. President, H. Roberts, 1702 E. Oak street; Vice President, Chas. Isle, 223 Kindred street; Financial Secretary, Chas. Isle, 233 Kindred street, N. E.; Recording Secretary, Wm. Berging, City Hotel; Treasurer, Otto Peterson, Windsor Hotel.

(g) No. 709, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets first and third Monday of each month at Lewar's Hall, 9th and Spring Garden streets. President, Chas. M. Eger, 2422 South 15th street; Vice-President, W. E. Hartman, 228 Jackson street; Financial Secretary, Wm. V. Edwards, 1226 Stiles street; Recording Secretary, Jas. Providence, 5352 Yocom street; Treasurer, Matthew Pierce, 6644 Haddington street.

(a) No. 710, Northampton, Mass.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at Band Hall, Pleasant street. President, Alfred J. Asher, 5 Eastern avenue; Vice-President, Edward Fredette, 9 Hampton avenue; Financial Secretary, Charles Marshall, Jr., 21 College Lane; Recording Secretary, Edward O'Neil, 24 Armory street; Treasurer, John Burke, Fruit street.

(a) No. 711, Long Beach, Calif.—President, G. Brown; Financial Secretary, P. H. Jones; Recording Secretary, Clyde Davis, 1069 E. 4th street.

No. 712, North Adams, Mass.—Meets second

and fourth Mondays of each month at C. L. U. Hall, Dowlin Blk., Main street. President, F. Pinkham, No. 79 Holden street, North Adams, Mass.; Vice-President, J. G. LaPoint, West Main street, North Adams, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Chas. Reynolds, No. 24 Holden street, North Adams, Mass.; Recording Secretary, Raymond Ashton, North Adams, Mass.; Treasurer, Jno. Buckley, North Adams, Mass.

(h) No. 713, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at 229 W. Washington street. President, J. A. Jackson, 3226 Calumet avenue; Vice-President, August Prassel, 655 Aldine avenue; Financial Secretary, Sam Hohman, 134 North 53rd avenue; Recording Secretary, P. T. Peterson, 923 N. Mozart street; Treasurer, Wm. H. Dettman, 1803 N. Fairfield avenue.

(a) No. 714, Boston, Mass.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at 66 Main street, Charleston. President, Donald M. Hastings, 441 Ferry street, Everett, Mass.; Vice-President, Willard L. Poole, 20 Leyden street, Medford, Mass.; Financial Secretary, James A. Ago, 3 Nahant avenue, Revere; Recording Secretary, Alexander A. Valois, 133 Kimball avenue, Revere; Treasurer, John A. Fisher, 17 Union Park street, Boston.

(a) No. 715, Jefferson City, Mo.—Meets first and third Thursdays in every month at Union Hall, court house, cor. Monroe and High streets. President, Chas. Wordman, 112 Jefferson street; Vice-President, John W. Stokes, 117 East High street; Financial Secretary, Paul E. Kieselbach, 809 South Madison street; Recording Secretary, Paul E. Kieselbach, 809 South Madison street; Treasurer, John W. Case, 610 East Miller street.

No. 716, Houston, Texas—Meets Thursday at 1111½ Congress street. President, E. A. Shoults, 1211 Texas avenue; Vice President, E. H. Davis, 706 Rush; Financial Secretary, J. A. Kiebler, 415 Benz Bldg.; Recording Secretary, S. E. Slocum, 820 Rice street.

(h) No. 717, Boston, Mass.—Meets first and third Tuesday of each month in Well's Memorial Hall. President, A. M. McGinley, 89 Alexander street, Dorchester, Mass.; Vice President, E. H. Jackson, 25 Goldwait street, Lynn, Mass.; Financial Secretary, P. J. McWilliams, 199 Blue Hill avenue, Dorchester, Mass.; Recording Secretary, P. F. Grout, 10 Dromey street, Dorchester, Mass.; Treasurer, A. J. Davis, Jr., 18 Fifield street, Dorchester, Mass.

(b) No. 718 Paducah, Ky.—Meets second and fourth Saturday night in Central Labor Hall at 3d Broadway. President, N. G. Cochran, 618 Tennessee street; Vice President, T. E. Emerson, 1026 Clay street; Financial Secretary, Geo. B. Brown, 441 South 6th street; Recording Secretary, T. L. Frazier, 433 Adams; Treasurer, Geo. B. Brown, 235 South 6th street.

(c) No. 719, Manchester, N. H.—Meets first and third Friday of every month at Elm and Amherst streets. President, Wm. P. Michi, 75 Boynton street; Vice President, Forest Evans, 836 Beech street; Financial Secretary, Rudolph Scheer, 161 Douglas street; Recording Secretary, Walter Sims, 432 Lincoln street; Treasurer, Albert Miville, 325 Central street.

No. 720, Moberly, Mo.—President, G. F. Little, 409 Reed street; Vice-President, Harve B. Pilcher, 841 West Coates street; Financial Secretary, Given Victor, 109 Williams street; Recording Secretary, Harry Solomon, 641 North Ault street; Treasurer, J. F. Walker, 109 Williams street.

(c) No. 721, Sherman, Texas.—Meets first and third Monday nights at 121½ South Travis street. President, C. F. Smith, 223 East Jones street; Vice-President, E. B. Turner, 609 South Walnut; Financial Secretary, W. L. Thomas, 1115 South Montgomery street or box 17; Recording Secretary, W. L. Thomas, 1115 South Montgomery street or box 17; Treasurer, W. E. Kolb, 611 South Montgomery street.

(c) No. 722, New Haven, Conn.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays in Central Hall at 7 Church street. President, Burt Weymer, 56 Henry street; Vice President, Walter I. Hires, 1010 Campbell avenue, West Haven; Financial Secretary, Harold A. Hires, 229 Spring street, West Haven; Recording Secretary, Earl F. Carpenter; Treasurer, Samuel Robinson, 117 Greenwich avenue.